FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

28 JANUARY 1986

PDRY

Two Soviet planes carrying medical and food supplies arrived at Aden airport 27 January, Aden radio reported, adding that the delivery of such aid confirms the Soviet Union's "honest and firm principled stands" toward the people of the PDRY. Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, acting chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, expressed "thanks and appreciation" for Soviet support in a speech broadcast by the radio, lauding the results of his recent talks with the Soviet leadership in Moscow. Al-'Attas also expressed appreciation for the stands of the leaders of the YAR, Ethiopia, Syria, and Algeria. On the internal situation, he said efforts are underway to restore social and public services and provide medical treatment to the "thousands" injured in the fighting. A political commentary by Aden radio warned that no assistance should be given to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's "gang of killers," who should not be allowed to use the territories of neighboring states to conduct their "destructive activity."

Meanwhile, Radio Monte Carlo cited unconfirmed reports that some 50,000 supporters of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad have gathered outside Aden, awaiting orders to attack the city. 'Ali Nasir's radio in Abyan has urged inhabitants of Aden to leave the city in preparation for the expected battles, Radio Monte Carlo noted. The UAE paper *AL-KHALIJ* also reported on the broadcasts by 'Ali Nasir's radio, disclosing that its transmissions are clearly heard in the YAR-PDRY border area and in Sanaa. The radio has carried statements denouncing the "illegal decisions" of the "separatist clique" in Aden and announcing 'Ali Nasir's intention to convene a YSP Central Committee meeting, *AL-KHALIJ disclosed. As for the Soviet role in the crisis, Soviet* diplomatic sources in Sanaa cited by *AL-KHALIJ* asserted that the Soviet Union is not mediating between the two warring sides, adding that the USSR adheres to its view that no external party has any right to intervene in the dispute.

Libya

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi reaffirmed Libya's "right to defend" the Gulf of Sidra in a speech broadcast by Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio, contending that "all the peoples on earth" support Libya on this issue. Speaking at an "international communities congress" in the Libyan capital, Al-Qadhdhafi told foreigners in the audience that they have the same right as their Libyan "brothers" to join the Libyan Armed Forces and train at Libyan military institutions.

OPEC Affairs

Libya and Saudi Arabia have agreed on the need to hold an OPEC emergency meeting to discuss the "collapse" in the oil market, WAKH reported citing a statement by a Libyan Revolutionary Command Council member to the UAE's *AL-ITTIHAD*. In a related development, MENA disclosed that Egypt has decided to cut its production of crude oil by 200,000 barrels per day in response to the "current crisis" in the market. Egypt will also lower the price of crude oil it sells to Israel as of the beginning of February, according to Jerusalem radio.

Egypt-Israel

Minister 'Ezer Weizman returned to Israel after his meetings in Cairo with Egyptian President Husni Mubarak without a "firm date" for a summit meeting between Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, according to Jerusalem radio. Meanwhile, Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid announced that Egyptian and Israeli experts will resume talks on the Tabah issue "next week," Cairo radio reported.

Jordan-PLO

Talks in Amman between Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and PLO Executive Committee chairman Yasir 'Arafat have thus far yielded "no decisive result," the *JORDAN TIMES* reported citing Jordanian official sources. Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf said that the meeting was held in a "good and positive" atmosphere and that the talks will continue "for several days," Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reported.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi planes hit a large maritime target and a vessel used for laying oil pipelines and attacked four Iranian military camps, according to an Iraqi military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. An Iraqi military spokesman denied the Iranian claim that Iraqi aircraft attacked Eynkhosh with chemical weapons, INA reported. Meanwhile, Iraqi air attacks on Iranian civilian areas claimed the lives of 21 people, according to an Iranian Joint Staff communique cited by IRNA.

Lebanon

In view of the failure to convene a cabinet session 27 January, President Amin al-Jumayyil will deliver the tripartite agreement to the Chamber of Deputies, former President Camille Sham'un disclosed in remarks reported by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon. Prime Minister Rashid Karami and five other ministers boycotted the emergency cabinet meeting called by President al-Jumayyil, the radio noted. Meanwhile, Amal Movement Political Bureau Chairman 'Akif Haydar stressed that a political solution is impossible unless Al-Jumayyil resigns from the Presidency, according to Beirut radio.

Pakistan-DRA

Two DRA helicopters strafed the Pakistani town of Parachinar, killing 5 people and injuring 13 others, AFP reported citing Pakistani official sources.

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ICATU Secretary on 'Confronting U.S. Aggression'

JN280700 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0415 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Humayd Jallud, secretary general of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions [ICATU], has stated that the Arab trade union organizations have placed themselves in a state of alert and have taken a number of important resolutions to face any aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah. At a news conference he held at the ICATU secretariat in Damascus yesterday, which was attended by the ICATU secretariat members and some local and foreign journalists, Jallud referred to the Arab nation's current circumstances and to the U.S. and Zionist threats and provocations against the Arab nation, particularly Syria and Libya, affirming that the presence of U.S. forces and their maneuvers in the Libyan territorial waters are terrorism itself.

Jallud said: The U.S. economic embargo on the Libyan Jamahiriyah is today being complemented by open military moves. The massing of U.S. planes, submarines, and fleets off the Libyan territory is disgraceful and coincides with the accusations that the Zionist entity is leveling against Syria preparatory to starting a simultaneous U.S.-Zionist aggression against Libya and Syria. Jallud noted that this conformity and coordination are based on the provisions of the existing strategic alliance between the U.S. Administration and the Zionists, showing the extent of the premeditated acts of aggression against the two steadfast countries.

Jallud said that our Arab masses in Libya and Syria are now stronger than ever before and will confront aggression, using their own resources and relying on friendly forces of freedom and progress in the world.

ICO Appeals To PDRY Sides To End Fighting

GF261037 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] The ICO has appealed to the parties involved in the current conflict in the PDRY to exercise self-restraint and show a spirit of brotherly understanding so as to resolve the disputes among them.

In a statement issued today by ICO Secretary General Syed Shariffudin Pirzada, the ICO declares that the entire Muslim nation is following with deep anxiety and great sorrow the news of the recent events in the PDRY which have resulted in great losses in men and material. The ICO secretary general appeals to the leaders of the PDRY — all leaders whatever their leanings — to quickly end the differences between them, put an end to the shedding of Muslim Arab blood, and protect their kin and citizens.

The ICO statement asserts that to speedily contain the situation would prevent any foreign interference which would further deepen the existing differences and accentuate the conflict among the warring parties.

Chedli Klibi Interviewed on Terrorism, Middle East

LD252049 Paris International Service in French
1600 GMT 25 Jan 86

["Third World Press Club" program; interview with Chedli Klibi, secretary General of the Arab League, moderated by Alain Chalverton, with Bara Diouf, editor of Dakar *DE SOLEIL*; Dominique Bromberger, of TF-1 Television; Claude Lorieuz of *LE FIGARO*; Hamza Kaidi of *JEUNE AFRIQUE*; and Paul-Marie de la Gor of France-Inter — individual questioners identified where possible; live or recorded]

[Excerpts][Question] Mr Klibi, there is a question which is in the news at the moment, that of Libya, of terrorism through Libya. First, I would like to know what you think about terrorism; and second, what would the Arabs do if there really had been U.S.-Israeli action, for example, against Libya?

[Klibi] The word terrorism is very ambiguous. It is now being used mainly by certain sections of the media, and certain Zionist or pro-Zionist propaganda. As far as acts of violence are concerned, such as the attacks which have taken place in airports or in the towns of Europe, the Arab countries are unanimously against them. They said so at the Casablanca summit, the PLO said so in its Cairo declaration, the secretary general of the Arab League has said so many times, the league's offices in Europe have said so every time. So there is no doubt about it. [words indistinct]

[Question] Perhaps there is no doubt about it, but when we see Abu Nidal wandering around relatively freely and see that he is sheltered in several Arab countries, there may be a doubt.

[Klibi] Listen, if you have ever met Abu Nidal, tell me. As far as I'm concerned, Abu Nidal is a myth. Does he exist? Is he alive? I really haven't a clue. As for Libya, it is a member of the league, and any measure against it — whether economic or on some other level — would have the automatic and instant result of a reaction of solidarity jointly by the members of the league. Arab reaction will correspond to the international reactions and positions. Next week there will be a meeting of the European Community. Because of this meeting we have postponed the meeting of the league's council. If the European Community takes practical decisions to boycott Libya economically, we shall automatically be led to taking retaliatory measures too. If there is an armed attack against Libya, the Arab countries will also show their solidarity [seront solidaires].

[Bromberger] You say that if there are acts of economic retaliation by the EEC, there will be countermeasures from the Arab countries. But there have been economic measures from the United States, and I have not heard up to now that there has been anything very clear or very decisive from the Arab states against the United States?

[Klibi] This American behavior will be studied at the next meeting of the league council together with, of course, the position of the European Community. But so far the U.S. threat has not been a really very important danger since the bulk of economic and commercial exchange with Libya is done with the countries of the European community and with other European countries, and America's percentage is really minute. But on 30 January we shall hold a meeting, a special, extraordinary session of the League Council, and we shall consider the attitude of all the states which have taken decisions about Libya.

[De la Gorce] We noted that Egypt itself has taken up a position against the U.S. threats toward Libya. That was particularly noteworthy because, as everyone knows, relations between Egypt and Libya were very bad. Don't you think that the steps now taking place aimed at bringing Egypt back into the Arab fold. There are Arab countries who seem to be opposed to it, and others, like Jordan, Iraq, or Morocco obviously want it. As secretary general of the Arab League, what to you think of this problem?

[Klibi] I think that we should work, labor, for that. Personally, I have a desire to bring about that goal. Egypt is [words indistinct] The most important, the biggest country and people, [words indistinct] and if you deprive yourselv of the contribution and cooperaiton of that country, really, that is a negative factor. But of course don't expect this return to be made automatically without any changes occurring in the positions which caused the separation (?with Egypt). There must be cooperation by the two sides, and especially a change by the Egyptian regime so that the reasons which caused the break can [words indistinct] decrease in importance and be relegated to the background.

[Question] You said a moment ago in answer to the question about the return of Egypt to the fold of the Arab world — a return for which you expressed a warm desire — that some demands are necessary. [words indistinct]

[Klibi] I said there must be changes on both sides, especially on the Egyptian side, from the Egyptian regime so that the reasons which caused the break can, if not disappear completely — which is what we want of course — at least [words indistinct] decrease in importance, and be pushed into the background. You can't foretell the future. I am saying that, for example, when an Egyptian official says: We are still linked to the Camp David agreements, then I am saying that this is bad for these changes. What is Camp David? Camp David means that Egypt wants to get Sinai back in return for peace in the area, and ignoring the rights of the Palestinian people. I can't accept that, and the Egyptian people don't accept it either. If you follow Egyptian news, you will see.

[Question] Mr Klibi, for years now people have been expecting a summit in Saudi Arabia — an Arab summit which everybody would attend let's say, or a maximum of Arab countries would be represented, unlike the last Casablanca summit. Saudi Arabia has been trying to convene this summit for years, and has not been able to. Will it soon be on the agenda?

[Klibi] Yes, I don't think we are very far from that now, from a large summit which will have very important decisions to take in various fields. I have seen a number of officials, in the Gulf region as well as in other important Arab countries. [passage omitted]

[Question] With regard to the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between Israel and some African countries, the latest being the Ivory Coast, proceded by Zaire and Liberia. This is a reverse for the Arabs. So what do you intend to do to counteract this wave of reestablishing relations with Israel in Africa?

[Klibi] I think the words you are using are not accurate. I do not (?share) this viewpoint. I think our African friends have complete and absolute (?freedom) and our cooperation with them is not based on an exchange of interests. It is not an "I give to you and you give to me" arrangement. What obliges us to organize this cooperation is history and geography. In 1977 we held an Arab-African summit in Cairo, and this summit freely took a certain number of decisions. It set out a certain number of commitments which were not imposed either on the Arabs or on the Africans. Since the majority of African countries have kept to these commitments. Well, if one or two countries — we do not need to discuss Liberia; it is an extension of America and has been so for centuries. This is not new [words indistinct] this is historical reality, that's how it is. But Zaire and the Ivory Coast. It is true these are important countries who felt they should reestablish relations with Israel. I do not want to analyze these decisions further, I shall simply say that they are based on a bad analysis of the international context, of Israeli policy, and of the duties we have toward each other.

At a time when Israel is trampling all the traditions, all values, all international law, when it attacks Baghdad, when it attacks Tunis, when it has invaded Lebanon, when it is oppressing the Palestinians of Jerusalem, when it is allowing religious places to be desecreated, that is not a time when a man whom we respect, whom we like a lot, like Houphouet-Boigny should have lapsed in reestablishing relations with Israel. Really, there was not urgency at that time, they could have waited.

Lastly, I say it is a bad analysis, faulty vision perhaps on certain realities. And I hope that, Houphouet-Boigny for example, who is a wise man, who is used to holding very courageous views, may one day take a different initiative which will further strengthen Arab-African cooperation.

Klibi: Libya Wrongly Accused

PM271613 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 24 Jan 86 p 5

[Interview with Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi by Maarten Jan Hijmans and Paul Brill in The Hague: "Libya is Wrongly in the Dock" — date not given]

[Text] The Hague — "Those who allege that Libya is involved in terrorism ought to have, you would expect, evidence to substantiate their charges. To date not a single convincing piece of evidence has been put forward. Without proof to the contrary, we consider Libya to be innocent, and the Arab states are in total solidarity with a country which in our opinion is being wrongly accused."

Arab League Secretary Genral Chedli Klibi has brought this message with him to The Hague for talks with Foreign Minister Hans van Den Broek. At the recent meeting of Arab foreign ministers in Fes (Morocco) Klibi was given the task of informing the EEC of the Arab rejection of the U.S. boycott before the league's ministers meet again 30 January.

By chance, Klibi's visit coincides with that of U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead who has come to put the opposite case: Europe should support this very boycott. But Klibi makes light of this; he said that he would probably not meet Whitehead. It is also likely that he will not simply discuss the boycott with Van den Broek, but "in accordance with a sort of tradition" he will also make a "tour d'horizon" over other problems in the Middle East with the EEC chairman.

[Question] Libya is innocent, you say. But are the passports of Tunisian workers who were expelled from Libya — passports used in the Vienna attack — not proof?

[Klibi] The question is of course whether the passports were not forged or stolen, possibly by people from outside Libya.

[Question] But Al-Qadhdhafi's statements — yesterday he said, for example, that he knew the terrorists who carried out the attack in Vienna and that he had tried to forestall their action.

[Klibi, somewhat surprised] Did he say that? I have not heard this. I was on my way here. But anyway, it is not the function of the secretary general to defend the leaders of member-states, but to disseminate ideas and principles.

[Question] And does Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] not have an office in Tripoli?

[Klibi] Who is Abu Nidal? Is he still alive? I have never met anyone with that name.

[Question] Has the Arab League a common stance on terrorism"

[Klibi] The offices in Vienna and Rome and I myself have condemned the attacks. These are practices which we cannot support in any way. We said this as early as the Casablanca summit. But I do nevertheless think that we have to analyze the background. There is more than one sort of terrorism. There is a blind form which is only out to destabilize society, such as the Baader-Meinhof group or the Red Brigades in Italy. Then there are the attacks carried out by Palestinians, groups on the periphery of the Palestinian people and the PLO. Their actions are inspired by despair. And that is not an excuse, rather an explanation.

If you want to prevent this sort of aberration from the Palestinian side you have to get at the deeper causes, as in the treatment of a skin disease which generally does not improve if you simply treat the skin. We have to pay attention to the reasons which drive a small — but perhaps growing — number of people to this sort of method to show the international community that their cause is not being treated justly.

[Question] The Arab League has expressed regret at Spain's recognition of Israel. Why?

[Klibi] For three reasons. Spain has taken no account of the long tradition of human and cultural ties between the Spanish and Arab peoples. Second, it has paid no attention to its major volume of trade with the Arab world. And also the Gonzalez government has diverged from what up to now has been the point of departure for its policy — that Spain would not establish relations until Israel had chosen a path that does justice to the Palestinian cause and that leads to peace.

Question Israeli Prime Minister Peres has just paid a visit to the Netherlands. He came across to the Dutch authorities as someone whose striving for peace and a dialogue with Jordan is honest. Do you share this view?

[Klibi] If that is the view in the Netherlands, you are wrong. Peres does not say and do much to distinguish himself from Begin and Shamir. For the Likud a solution to the Palestinian problem was only possible using the Camp David method — an agreement in which Egypt would negotiate over the occupied areas at the same time as this occupation is maintained.

That does not solve the Palestinian problem. It is a national problem of a people who want a country.

Peres no longer considers himself tied down by the 1947 partition resolution which provided for a Jewish state and a Palestinian state. According to him, the Palestinians have lost their rights because they lost the war.

In our view that is an untenable position. We are in favor of a lasting peace which leads to good ralations between peoples, not a peace which is drawn up by one side.

What I have to say to Peres is this: If you genuinely are a man of peace, then accept that there is a Palestinian people and the philosophy of a partition. Then everything will be possible. Then negotiations on time, place, and space [ruimte] will be possible. Without that, talks will not be possible.

And this is also what King Husayn, who recently again declared that he is committed to the Fes plan, is saying.

[Question] Here in the Netherlands Peres said that the Jordanian king has agreed to the Israeli principle of negotiations without advance conditions.

[Klibi] I do not believe that. When has he ever seen the king? When Peres arrived in London the king had already left. I know the king as a lucid, intelligent man who knows the problems very well. He would never do something like that.

[Question] This could have been passed on by U.S. negotiator Murphy.

[Klibi] As far as I know Murphy has only talked with the king about the postponed delivery of arms. But we are wasting our time. Peres says that he wants to talk, we say that this is only possible if he does so on the basis of self-determination and the sharing of land.

A platform is necessary in order to be able to know on what basis negotiations are taking place. The Reagan-Gorbachev summit was prepared for weeks simply to know what would be on the table. And also: Peres says that he does not accept the PLO. Is that not an advance condition?

PLO-Jordanian Talks To Continue for 'Several'Days

JN271808 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1644 GMT 27 Jan 86

[PLO radio correspondent dispatch from Amman]

[Text] The expanded talks between the Palestinian and Jordanian sides began at 1700 today in Amman. The Palestinian side was headed by brother commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] and the Jordanian side by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i.

Brotehr Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of Fatah Central Committee and of the Palestinian delegation in the talks, has described the atmosphere of the meeting as good and positive. He told our radio that the talks, which will continue for several days, will explore the means of developing and reactivating joint political action. Brother Abu Iyad denied that he made statements to the contrary.

Brother commander Abu 'Ammar and King Husayn of Jordan last night held a closed meeting that lasted 1 and 1/2 hours. The Palestinian leadership also held a meeting late last night in Amman under the chairmanship of brother Abu 'Ammar. The meeting was attended by the PNC speaker; Fatah Central Committee members Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir] Abu Iyad, Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas], and Hani al-Hasan, and PLO Executive Committee members 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, Jawid al-Ghusayn, Muhammad Milhim, and 'Abd al-Rhaim Ahmad. During this meeting, the leadership discussed the latest political developments in the Palestine question, Zionist violations of the sanctity of the Al-Aqsa Mosque and other holy places in the occupied homeland, and Zionist threats against the PLO presence in various parts of the Arab world.

Conditions Arranged Before Talks

JN271841 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1745 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Excerpts] A working session between the Jordanian and Palestinian sides was held in Amman this afternoon. The session was chaired by Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat.

The USSR ambassador in Amman met with Yasir 'Arafat today. He also met with Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri.

Well-informed sources do not rule out the possibility that Jordan might exert intensive efforts to approximate the views between the two sides. The efforts may focus on a search for a comprehensive political settlement whose landmarks have not been defined yet.

Finally, the best indicator on the Jordanian-Palestinian talks is what diplomatic sources have told us today. They told us that Yasir 'Arafat came to Amman only after he obtained assurances from the Jordanian capital that he would not be asked to make definite and final decisions during his current visit.

Khalaf Says PLO Again Rejects UN Resolution 242

JN280843 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
0800 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Amman — Salah Khalaf, also known as Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member, has stated that the PLO has again rejected UN Security Council Resolution 242. Speaking to reporters in Amman last night, Khalaf said that no Palestinian in the world would accept such a resolution because it ignores the right of self-determination and the Palestinian people's national legitimate rights. Abu Iyad said that Jordan and the PLO reject the international framework for direct negotiations as expounded by the Zionist entity, and accept only an international conference in which the permanent UN Security Council member-states and the sides to the conflict, including the PLO, could take part.

Abu Iyad described the Jordanian-Palestinian talks currently being held in Amman as positive, and conducted in an atmosphere of understanding and concern for the interests of the Palestinian and Jordanian peoples. He noted that these talks will continue for several more days with the aim of laying down a formula to find new openings for the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement signed last February in order to activate the process of just peace in the region.

KUWAIT

ARAB TIMES on U.S., Soviet Role in Yemen Events

GF271344 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English
26 Jan 86 p 4

[Report by Mustafa abu Libdah: "Yemen Battles Spark Fear of Intervention"]

[Text] Foreign intervention in the Gulf and Arabian Peninsula, which the GCC states have been working to prevent since the start of the Iraq-Iran war, seems imminent now, or at least the subject of discussion and threats between the two superpowers as a result of events in South Yemen.

The Gulf states have worked hard and employed political, security and financial means to prevent the superpowers from intervening in the Iraq-Iran war, which is taking place in the north of the "oil barrel." But the bloody events in South Yemen have opened wide the southern door of the "oil barrel", and provided an opportunity for the superpowers to intervene in the region under the pretext of defending and protecting their economic and strategic interests.

Washington has issued a warning to Moscow not to interfere in Aden's internal affairs. Washington based its warning on information that Soviet elements were seen in the battles and that Moscow was siding with opposition. Undoubtedly, Washington wanted at the same time to give the false impression that it was siding with president 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, thus trying to convert the personal-tribal war in South Yemen into a war between Soviet and U.S. allies.

But what is more dangerous is that the war may extend to North Yemen because of the impression which has been created.

In addition, the U.S. opened a new front yesterday in Libya against the Soviets by announcing huge military maneuvers there that will not be smaller than the Soviet build-up around South Yemen.

In the early stages of the Iraq-Iran war, Washington and Moscow agreed on the principle of non-interference, and though the agreement seemed good at the time, it has helped to prolong the war and convert it into a war of attrition that has affected the whole region.

During the Gulf war, new factors have arisen so that it has become linked with the Lebanese war and the Palestinian issue in addition to several other secondary matters related to the international oil market and other regional and international issues.

A similar thing happened on the fourth or fifth day of the South Yemen war when the Soviets, with their political and defence dominance of Aden, asked other sides not to interfere in the war, either to mediate or to stop it.

North Yemenis, Palestinians and other Arabs were advised, in the form of a threat, to allow the civil war in South Yemen to resolve itself.

This advice may seem logical, but it will be seen that it is a way to prolong the war, which has become like that in Chad — a war between well-armed tribes, and likely to last a long time.

Moreover, South Yemen has land and sea borders through which supplies can be transported.

The U.S. has opened a parallel front through its maneuvers off the Libyan coast as if to bargain with the Soviets who have a huge build up off the South Yemen coast.

There is also news that South Yemen's opposition abroad, led by Muhammad 'Ali Haytham and Al-Makkawi, is building up its forces in North Yemen to intervene in South Yemen. On the other hand, news from the president's opponents in Aden says that the National Front, headed by Sultan Ahumad 'Umar, has been making preparations to resume its military operations inside north Yemen. This means that a long war in South Yemen will be accompanied by a similar war in North Yemen, thereby opening a front in the south similar to the Iraq-Iran war in the north.

The Gulf and Arab Peninsula countries have spent the first half of the 1980s fighting on four different fronts: the Iraq-Iran war, the economic recession, the security changes and the oil front. The opening of the Yemeni front will certainly create a very disturbing situation in the whole region, with great political, security and economic losses.

The Gulf states will not be alone in paying the price. The Palestinians will also pay, because the war in Yemen would force them to leave in order not to be identified with any side.

Oil Minister Leaves For Consultations in Riyadh

LD271801 Kuwait KUNA in English 1615 GMT
27 Jan 86

[By Shamel Khairy]

[Text] Kuwait, Jan 27 (KUNA) — Oil and Industry Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifa al-Adhbi left here Monday for Riyadh for consultations with his Saudi counterpart Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani over latest international oil market developments. Meanwhile, well-placed oil Gulf sources disclosed to KUNA that Libyan Minister of Planning and Economy Fawzi al-Shakshuki is currently on a Gulf tour.

Shaykh 'Ali's visit targets unifying and coordinating the two countries' petroleum stands in face of current international oil market situation which is suffering from a chaotic situation represented in the deterioration of oil prices to around 18 dollars per barrel and a surplus of oil supplies compared to the faltering international demand. The sources said that the two Gulf ministers will discuss means of confronting all possibilities on the future of OPEC members' oil production and prices in the coming stage.

The sources underlined that the Kuwaiti-Saudi talks further aim at consolidating OPEC's policy in defending the 13 members' share in the international oil market and saving the international market from collapse which is only feasible through cooperation of all oil producing parties within and outside OPEC.

Shaykh 'Ali will stop over in Bahrain for talks with Industry Minister Yusef al-Shirawi aimed at bolstering bilateral cooperation in oil and industry fields. The Kuwaiti minister is expected back home tomorrow.

Meanwhile, the Gulf sources said that the Libyan Planning and Economy Minister Fawzi al-Shakshuki who is also responsible for petroleum affairs, is presently visiting Arab Gulf countries on a previously undisclosed tour. He had visited so far Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates and is currently in Qatar. They added that the Libyan official might visit Kuwait in the upcoming two days following the return here of Shaykh 'Ali. They pointed out that Shakshuki's tour attempts to coordinate policies of Gulf oil countries with those of Libya and Algeria in face of possible further deterioration in the oil prices unless other non-OPEC producers, especially Britain, cooperate to avoid such a consequence.

Libya and Algeria had announced a couple of days ago that they have coordinated their stands regarding the international oil market crisis following Libyan Foreign Secretary 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki's visit to Algiers early this week.

The sources noted that intensified telephone consultations took place recently among Gulf Cooperation Council oil ministers as well as among OPEC ministers to reinforce the organization's policy and maintain interests of its members.

The consultations further targetted tightening pressures on non-OPEC oil producing countries to share in shouldering responsibility for stabilizing the oil market, they elaborated.

PDRY

Acting Chairman Al-'Attas Receives PLO Official

GF271232 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Monitored on 11770 khz with fair reception and on 7190 and 1188 khz with unmonitorable reception]

[Text] Brother Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, met this morning with Brother 'Abbas Zaki, PLO representative in Aden. During the meeting, which was also attended by Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP Political Bureau and foreign minister, the events and the dimensions of the 13 January bloody conspiracy which was mastermined by the coupist plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous clique were explained and reviewed. The conspiracy aimed at the physical liquidation of a great number of YSP leaders and cadres so as to undermine the leading role of the YSP, and to weaken the PDRY role in the Arab struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

Brother Al-'Attas stated that the party and state organizations which aborted the conspiracy are currently working to consolidate security and stability and to normalize the situation in the capital. Brother Al-'Attas cautioned against the dangers of any foreign interference in the internal affairs of our country.

Foreign Minister Receives Cuban Ambassador

GF271524 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Monitored on 1188 khz with good reception, on 11770 khz with fair reception, and on 7190 with unmonitorable reception]

[Text] Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs this morning received the Cuban ambassador to Aden. He explained to him the details of the bloody conspiracy of 13 January and its serious repercussions. He noted the efforts which party and government organs are making to strengthen security and stability and to return life to normal after our party, people, and military and security institutions were able to foil the conspiracy.

On his part, the Cuban ambassador affirmed Cuba's support for the PDRY's struggle for socialism. He noted that the strong struggle relations linking our friendly parties and countries will expand and strengthen on the basis of mutual goals and principles.

Foreign Minister Meets with Ethiopian Envoy

GF271541 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Monitored on 1188 khz with good reception, on 11770 khz with fair reception, and on 7190 khz with unmonitorable reception]

[Text] Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, this morning received Ethiopian Ambassador to Aden Tesema Belai. During the meeting, they reviewed the developments of the coup conspiracy and the return of life to normal all over the Republic. They also reviewed bilateral relations of struggle between the two friendly countries and means of strengthening and expanding them.

The brother foreign minister affirmed the PDRY's determination to continue to expand and deepen the strong relations of struggle between the Yemeni and Ethiopian revolutions in various fields in accordance with the friendship and cooperation treaty concluded between the two countries.

YSP Organization Issues Support Statement

GF251650 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1517 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Statement issued by Aden Governorate YSP Organization — read by announcer; monitored on 1188 khz and 11770 khz with fair reception]

[Text] O struggling masses of our people. During the past few days, since the bloody Monday, 13 January 1986, the masses of our people have been living events that deeply shook their sentiments as a result of the savage crime committed by plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his coupist clique which was aimed at smashing the party, physically liquidating its collective leadership, eliminating the party and constitutional legitimacy, monopolizing the authority and containing the revolution's achievements, and eliminating our national progressive regime system in the southern part of the homeland, which is considered to be a fort for freedom, socialism and social progress in this region. They have been preparing and planning for this coupist plot for a long time in coordination with the biggest foreign reactionary forces and then carried it out in an unprecedented savage and bloody rancorous manner. They flooded our capital and homeland with a pool of blood and filled it with sadness. Their sinful black hands managed to reach the best military, civilian, and party cadres to liquidate them physically and with means that can at least be described as fascist. Mass execution and mad mass destruction of quarters and institutions in the capital were committed. The properties were plundered and the citizens were terrorized.

That rancorous and bloody clique tried to mislead and deceive the masses and the Arab and international community when it committed its horrible crime against our party, the masses of our people, and our progressive system. But their lies could not last long. The fact of the events and the masks of deception were quickly removed from their black terrorist faces revealing them as a cunning conspiratorial clique and cheap tools in the hands of the imperialist and reactionary forces. This was revealed clearly to the whole world through their flagrant fall into the arms of the forces hostile to the Yemeni revolution and the arms of the imperialist and reactionary circles which relied on them to destroy the party and finish the progressive system.

Despite the hideousness of the tragedy and the savage, bloody crimes committed by that clique, our great party, the YSP, which was generated by events and which enriched itself by long experiences throughout its historical struggle history under its historical leadership, could rise to a level of responsibility and could stand boldly and courageously together with all the masses of our people and their military and security institutions to confront that plot and to repel it at its beginning.

Our party fought a decisive and historical battle under its collective leadership and with its masses to confront the apostasy and to eliminate the plot, by which that treacherous clique wanted to smash the party and the revolution and to eliminate all the achievements of our Yemeni people to satisfy their sick moods and ambitions in monopolizing authority, disgracing the party and constitutional legitimacy, and establishing an individualistic system linked with the imperialist and reactionary circles and completely destroying what our people have achieved through hard work and blood during the past stage.

O masses of our people, the YSP organization in Aden Governorate was surprised by that black and terrorist plot. Many of its experienced cadres loyal to the cause of the party and revolution and collective leadership were subjected to collective assasination and wide arrests. Despite the bleeding wounds its honest strugglers participated side by side with our Armed Forces, the people's police, and the state security in the confronting and foiling of the plot and in the heroic defense of the party course and its political and ideological options, which are based on the principles of scientific socialism and the internationalistic proletariat. While it condemns and denounces that perfidious coupist plot carried out by plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his terrorist clique, the YSP organization in Aden Governorate calls on all the strugglers of our party and the masses of our people to rally around their leading party, the YSP, which is the brain, honor, and conscience of our people, and around its correct class course which genuinely materializes the ambitions and aspirations of the masses of our people in a life that is free of oppression, exploitation, and slavery, and to work to respect and consolidate the principles of the party and constitutional legitimacy in the country.

That incredibly atrocious plot is merely one of the links of the imperialist and reactionary plots, to which our revolution, our Yemeni people, and the national progressive system in the southern part of the homeland was subjected. It will only cause further determination by the strugglers of our party and the masses of our people to continue the struggle for achieving our noble and great objectives included in the basic documents and literature of our party. No reactionary forces, however rancorous, fierce, and bloody, can weaken us. On the contrary, they will consolidate our will and strengthen our conscious conviction in the correctness of our class, political, and ideological options.

The next days require us to exert a lot of effort and unstinting action. It requires us to raise the standard of revolutionary alertness to defend the dignity and the freedom of our homeland in addition to the attained progressive achievements of our regime. It also entails that all our party members in the party organization, the masses and creative organizations, and all the masses be ready for the reconstruction of what was destroyed by the conspiring and rancorous clique and to normalize life in the areas of work and production. This entails that we direct joint efforts and capabilities toward the process of construction and productive work. This is our responsibility toward our people, party, revolution, and our glorious martyrs who died for the sake of the glory, honor, and social progress of the Yemeni people. The YSP organization committee in Aden Governerate highly appreciates the audacious, vigilant, and aware position of our party's Political Bureau — such a position that succeeded in confronting and crushing the coupist plot. The YSP party organization absolutely supports all the steps and measures undertaken by it [the YSP Political Bureau] to normalize life. It also fully supports all the resolutionas and the measures adopted by the YSP Central Committee during its extraordinary session which convened on 24 January 1986.

The YSP organization also lauds the heroic role played by our defensive and security institutions, the popular militia, our party members, and all the noble strugglers. This had a decisive effect in crushing the bloody coup plot and the attainment of victory for the issue of our party and for its correct options. The YSP organization in the heroic capital also expresses its warm greetings to all the masses of our peoples, namely the laborers, peasants, soldiers, and the revolutionary intellectuals. The organization has firm confidence that they are capable of confronting and surmounting this ordeal with the spirit of heroism and of sacrifice, in addition to optimism for the future and in the good and honorable life for whose attainment the struggle should continue determinedly. The governorate committee has confidence that all the members and the candidate members in our party in the base organizations will set an ideal example in the knowledgeable cohesion to work and for the creative implementation of the collective resolutions and of instructions of our party and in the knowledgeable implementation of the great slogan of our party. Let us struggle in defense of the Yemeni revolution and in implementation of the 5-year plan and to accomplish Yemeni unity. All glory be to the YSP and to its collective leadership. All glory to the party martyrs and our Yemeni people.

[Signed] Aden YSP Organization.

Salim Salih Muhammad Receives DFLP Representative

GF271546 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
230 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Monitored on 1188 khz with good reception, on 11770 khz with fair reception, and on 7190 khz with unmonitorable reception]

[Text] Brother Salim Salih Muhammad, YSP Political Bureau member and YSP Central Committee member, today received brother Abu Firas, representative of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] in Aden. Salim Salih Muhammad explained the facts and repercussions of the bloody plot against the YSP by 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his fascist cliques, and referred to the heroic resistance by party members, the masses of the people, and the heroes of the military institutions in confronting and foiling the plot and in defending the power of the toilers in the PDRY.

Brother Abu Firas affirmed the DFLP's solidarity with the YSP and its collective leadership, and emphasized the DFLP's determination to continue strengthening and developing the historic relations of struggle that link the DFLP with the YSP — relations founded on the unity of common goals and principles.

YSP Officials Meet Hadramwat Officials

GF271833 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT
27 Jan 86

[Monotored with fair reception on 1188 khz and 11770 khz and with unmomitorable reception on 7190 khz]

[Excerpts] Brother Salih 'Umar al-Tmudi and Hadi Salih Krashin, members of the Secretariat of the party organization committee in the Governorate of Hadramwat, met yesterday with the political deputies at the schools of the city of al-Mukalla. They inspected the progress of study and the political activity in the schools and means to activate the political action in the schools. The political deputies were informed on the results of the abortive coupist attempt engineered by conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his criminal clique, which was aimed at undermining the role of the party as a leading and effective power within the society, monopolizing the power, and undermining the noble principles and goals of the party.

Meanwhile brother Hadi Salih Krashin, member of the Secretariat of the party organization committee in the Governorate of Hadramwat, met this morning with cadres of information organs in the governorate. He talked with them about the events witnessed by our country and the abortive coupist conspiracy carried out by conspirator 'Ali Nasir and his adventurous gang. He gave a detailed explanation, adding that this conspiracy was planned by bloody elements with the aim of monopolozing power and throwing themselves into lap of the reactionaryism and imperialism. He stated that counterpropaganda has distorted the facts and called for the importance of confronting them.

YSP Hails 14th Brigade's Role in Abyan

GF281307 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Message from the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau to "the command, staff, officers, NCOS, and soldiers of the 14th brigade in the Governorate of Abyan" — read by announcer; monitored on 11770 khz with fair reception]

[Text] Comrades,the command, staff, officers, NCOS, and soldiers of the 14th Brigade in the Governorate of Abyan. The YSP Central Committee Political Bureau is pleased to extend to you the warmest greetings of struggle for the great and prominent role carried out by the soldiers and officers of the 14th Brigade in Mukayrat in implementing the party's directives and for your heroic and magnificent steadfastness in defending the positions of honor and heroism and in liquidating all the remaining pockets mobilized and armed by the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his adventurous clique supported by the forces of counterrevolution. The victories scored by the 14th Brigade, together with the victories scored by the party organizations, military and security establishments, and honorable citizens in Aden, Lahij, Abyan, Shabwah, Hadramawt, Al-Mahrah, and Mukayrat had a great effect in fully defeating the last of the conspiratorial pockets and establishing security and stability in all the districts of the Governorate of Abyan and consolidating the authority of the party and its collective leadership, the authority of toilers, and the authority of workers, peasants, and soldiers.

While we are greatly proud of the role carried out by the 14th Brigade in the Mukayrat sector and of the role of the other military and security establishments in the various governorates, we affirm to you that the leadership of the party and the state will continue to extend all assistance and care to enable our Armed Forces to carry out the national tasks with which they are charged in defending our national sovereignty and the safety of the homeland and the people, and in protecting the revolution's achievements so that the revolution will forge ahead along the YSP path, the path of the interests of the revolution and the toiling masses.

Aden Radio Urges No Aid for 'Ali Nasir

GF271713 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Unattributed "political commentary" read by announcer — monitored on 11770 khz with fair reception, and on 7190 and 1188 with poor reception]

[Text] The conspirators have failed. Their conspirator apostate leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has also fallen from the ranks of the revolution. All of them have failed. They have chosen to remain at the location of the anti-revolutionary powers, but the party has remained as has the firm revolutionary experience in the PDRY. It is the light which illuminates the core of the darkest Arab sky.

The downfall of the conspirators led to the failure of their black ideas, which they hid under the umbrella of scientific socialism and revolutionary slogans. However, the people have begun to comprehend the reality of this criminal conspiracy. The people have come to know those who executed the honest revolutionaries of the YSP Political Bureau, the YSP Central Committee, the cadres of the party and state, and those behind the killing and the wounding of thousands of sons of the people, soldiers of the Armed Forces, civilians at the civilian institutions, and the innocents.

In spite of the gravity of the bloody conspiracy and the great damages inflicted upon the party and the people, the YSP leadership has managed to contain the coupist conspiracy, to nip it in the bud, and to liquidate and chase away its figures from within the ranks of the revolution. It has been revealed to the masses that the conspirator apostate 'Ali Nasir Muhammad did not consider the grave losses that would affect the country. Instead he thought of how to monopolize power. He did not respect the responsibility given to him by the party Secretariat and the Presidium, and as would any cowardly conspirator, he toyed with the fate of the state and the country. He was fooled by his cowardly and perfidious conspiracy. As he said to his supporters, he believed that he would determine the situation within a few hours. But the situation was decided in favor of the party and the cause of the revolution. Eventually he fled to his natural hideout, the [word indistinct] and the anti-revolutionary powers.

The situation has been decided thanks to the power of the party, its unity, and the unity of the Armed Forces, which fought under the following splendid slogan: There is no voice to top the voice of the party; and under its military slogan: Wherever the party directs us, we move. Otherwise we are not worthy of a homeland that we do not defend.

However, the failure of the coupist conspiracy did not teach the conspirator 'Ali Nasir a lesson. That is why he rudely and insolently began to issue statements, to send his envoys to some countries to confirm his legitimate leadership, to ask for aid and support to regain his influence, and to appeal from outside to the people — to whom he brought destruction and killing — to rally around the legitimacy he represented. He has coordinated with the hostile circles and the anti-revolutionary powers for support to help push him on our party, our people, and our revolution after he has been ousted for good and without regret.

Through an exposed attempt to mislead public opinion outside the country, he called for a meeting of the YSP Central Committee, forgetting that the YSP Central Committee held its extraordinary second session 2 days ago. All the members attended the meeting, with the exception of his clique, which he took with him prior to his coupist attempt on 13 January 1986. During the meeting, the YSP Central Committee adopted a decision expelling him from the party and stripping him from all his party and official ranks pending his trial. His supporters were also stripped of their party and official ranks. Measures were adopted to regain security and stability in all parts of the country.

However, the party's grasp of the situation has not aroused the admiration of the imperialist and reactionary powers which directed their media organs in favor of 'Ali Nasir. They affirmed that he is leading the moderate trend inside the party which is working to improve relations with the West. They are currently trying to exploit the situation created by the conspiracy for raising tension in the region. But our country has warned and still warns of the consequences of increasing tension in the region. It praised the responsible stance of brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic and secretary general of the General People's Congress in the northern part of the homeland, toward the development of the events resulting from the conspiracy of 13 January. His stance is directed at stopping Yemeni bloodshed.

It is important that all parties in the region should understand the importance of achieving security, stability, respect of the national sovereignty of all the countries of the region, rejection of the principle of interference in internal affairs, and the development of friendly and cooperative relations. In this regard, no assistance should be given to the gang of killers, conspiracy, and crimes so they may continue their acts of destruction and killing which they plan to carry out from outside. This gang should not be allowed to make use of the territories of neighbouring countries in conducting their destructive activity. The PDRY will remain steadfast in directing its policy to achieve the security and stability of the region, and will work for protecting its national sovereignty through the power of its people and its national Army, and with the firm alliance of friends.

Lahij Governorate, Organizations Condemn 'Ali Nasir

GF271858 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Monitored with fair reception on 1188 khz and 11770 khz and with unmonitorable reception on 7190 khz]

[Text] The YSP Political Bureau has recieved more messages denouncing and condemning the unsuccessful coupist attempt by plotter 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his bloody cliques. The messages sent by the popular troops in Yafi', Al-Dali', Radfan, and Tuban Districts in Lahij Governorate and the party organization at 'Umar 'Ali School for People's Militia expressed complete condemnation of this vile attempt which was designed to violate the party and constitutional legitimacy and to liquidate the most distinguished and honest elements at the Political Bureau.

The messages affirmed complete and firm support for the measures taken by the YSP Political Bureau and a renewed pledge to back the party and its collective leadership and to consolidate its leading role in society for surmounting the effects of the ominous events of 13 January, healing the wounds, consolidating the will, and raising high the banner of scientific socialism in our country.

In a cable to this effect, the YSP primary organization, struggling groups, cadres, and employees at the Ministry of Labor and Civil Service have denounced this vile conspiracy which aimed to physically liquidate the historical leaders of the 14 October revolution and the experienced party cadres. They expressed full support for the measures the YSP Political Bureau has taken in order to foil this conspiracy and eliminate its effects. They expressed readiness to work indefatigably and without hesitation in order to overcome this appalling disaster and to implement the plans and programs of the party and state in accordance with social and economic development plans.

Two Soviet Supply Planes Land at Aden Airport

GF271534 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1514 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Monitored on 1188 khz with good reception, on 11770 khz with fair reception, and with unmonitorable reception on 7190 khz]

[Text] The first two Soviet planes arrived at Aden International Airport today. The two planes were carrying 49 tons of medical and food supplies and other material, as initial aid from the Soviet Red Cross and Red Crescent societies to the Yemeni people and as a first step to rebuild what was destroyed by the fascist and conspiratorial clique of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

Such aid reaffirms the honest and firm principled stands of the Soviet party, government, and people toward our people in accordance with the spirit of the friendship and cooperation treaty between our two countries, which is now being demonstrated clearly as our people are experiencing one of their most difficult stages in history as a result of the fascist crimes perpetrated by the conspiratorial clique of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

On this occasion Comrade Vladislav (Petisvin), the regional manager of the Soviet airlines in Africa and Aden, said that the two planes were the first planes to land at Aden International Airport since the airport was closed on 13 January. He said that the Yemeni Civil Aviation Authority and the PDRY airline Yamda had insured normal working conditions to receive international flights at Aden International Airport, and also sought to restore regular passenger flights between Aden and Moscow and other countries.

Isma'il Reportly Being Treated On Soviet Ship

JN280810 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0756 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Kuwait, 28 Jan (INA) — The Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-SIYASAH* cites its informed sources as saying that 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il was seriously wounded and is now being treated on board a Soviet ship anchored at Aden harbor. In this regard the paper alluded to a statement by Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, who has been appointed temporary president of the PDRY, that 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il is alive and well and is currently in northern Yemen.

Aden Radio Cited on Denial of YSP 24 Jan Meeting

GF272013 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1945 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Sanaa, 27 Jan (WAKH) — A number of YSP Central Committee members denied that the party's Central Committee held a meeting on the 24th of this month. In statements carried by Aden Radio loyal to Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad the members affirmed that they did not receive any invitations to attend such an alleged meeting.

These members are: 'Abdallah Ghanim, minister of state for cabinet affairs; 'Abdallah 'Ilaywah, deputy defense minister and chief of staff of the Armed Forces; 'Abd al-Qadir Ba Jammal, minister of energy and minerals; 'Abd 'Ali al-Rahman, PDRY ambassador to Syria; Muhammad Sulayman Nasir, minister of agriculture and agrarian reform; 'Abd al- Jalil al-Sururi, PDRY ambassador to the GDR; and Ahmad Salih 'Ubayd, PDRY ambassador to Ethiopia.

The members said that the YSP Central Committee held only one meeting immediately after the conclusion of the Third YSP Congress and this meeting unanimously elected Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad as secretary general without objections.

Aden Radio, loyal to Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, quoted them as saying that in view of the current circumstances the country is going through as a result of the coup attempt, it is not possible to hold an expanded YSP Central Committee meeting even in accordance with the internal legal charter due to various reasons, one of which is the death of a number of YSP Central Committee members and the absence of others who are overseas and the dispersion of the majority of the members in the battle locations in various governorates.

The members condemned the statement issued by the so-called YSP Central Committee, which claimed that it convened last Friday [20 January]. They expressed their denunciation of that statement issued by a small group of YSP Central Committee members loyal to 'Abd al-Fatah Isma'il, which represents a conspicuous violation of the internal system of the party and the instructions of the YSP Central Committee. They called on the cadres and party members to assemble around legitimacy and the Constitution represented in the YSP Central Committee and its Political Bureau under the leadership of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

They expressed support for the statement of the Political Bureau of Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad which was issued yesterday, and welcomed his appeal to hold a YSP Central Committee meeting to review the country's situation in a democratic atmosphere.

Sources Say No USSR Mediation in PDRY At Present

GF271448 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic
27 Jan 86 pp 1, 18

[Dispatch by Ani Dayyub]

[Excerpts] Sanaa-Soviet diplomatic sources in Sanaa stated to *AL-KHALIJ* yesterday that at present there is no Soviet mediation between the two feuding sides in Aden. The sources asserted that Moscow continues to maintain the same stand it had repeatedly reiterated, namely that the events in Aden are a purely internal matter that have nothing to do with any external party and that no one has any right to interfere.

The sources declined to answer a question on whether Moscow believes that the events in Aden are over. They also declined to give any information on the purpose of the current visit to Moscow by YAR Deputy Prime Minister Al-'Attas, and merely said that Al-'Attas will discuss bilateral relations and during his stay in Moscow will chair the first meeting of the committee for joint bilateral cooperation.

Some sources close to the Yemeni Government believe that the governments of Sanaa, Tripoli, and Addis Ababa, which had declared their support for Chairman 'Ali Nasir a few days ago, had begun to review their stand following repeated Soviet warnings on the need not to interfere in the PDRY's internal affairs. The signal that came from Moscow — represented by the return of Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas to Aden — has been construed as an expression of Soviet satisfaction with the new situation in the PDRY, or at least an indication that Moscow is not worried by the new leadership that has assumed power in Aden.

The pro-'Ali Nasir Aden Radio, which began transmission on the day before yesterday, has broadcast a statement it said was issued by the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau asserting that YSP Secretary General 'Ali Nasir is currently preparing for a meeting of the YSP Central Committee. The statement did not fix a date for the meeting.

'Abdallah Ahmad Ghanim, YSP Central Committee member and minister of state for cabinet affairs, declared that the YSP Central Committee has not held any meetings during the current events in Aden and that reports on such a meeting being held on 24 January are incorrect. In a statement to the pro-'Ali Nasir Aden Radio he asserted that the decisions made by "the separatist clique" — and he means the group of the YSP Political Bureau — are illegal decisions. He said that the majority of YSP Central Committee and YSP Political Bureau members have rallied around the leadership of the YSP secretary general and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

He said that the alleged decisions of the YSP Central Committee are a violation of its bylaws. He noted that several members of the YSP Central Committee have been killed, others are abroad, and the majority are scattered along the battlefronts in various areas. Ghanim asserted that urgent consultations are being held to prepare for the second session of the YSP Central Committee at the invitation of Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, YSP secretary general. He expressed optimism that the party leadership will restore normalcy to the country.

Observers in Sanaa believe that the PDRY crisis will take one of three turns: First, Chairman 'Ali Nasir will give up his intention to launch a counterattack to regain power which he had lost by force of arms, having become certain that he is not able to militarily confront his opponents, particularly if the states that have so far declared their support for legitimacy, including the YAR, should refrain from providing him with effective military support. However, the signs given by 'Ali Nasir so far do not support such a turn: The most important sign is that 'Ali Nasir is continuing to muster support for himself on the military, party, popular, and international levels. For this purpose he has set up a radio station that is clearly heard in the PDRY-YAR border area as well as in Sanaa, and he has declared on the air the invalidity of the decisions made by the YSP Political Bureau group on 24 January.

Second, the present situation leads to the existence and consolidation of confrontation lines similar to what happened in Lebanon and which will in a later stage lead to a geographical war, with each side fighting from its own positions, and ultimately will lead to total partition and possibly the emergence of a third Yemeni state. Thus there will be three Yemens: in the north, the south, and the west. Talk about partition is already being heard among those following the Yemeni crisis, and they do not disguise their great anxiety about such a possibility happening. They say sarcastically: Instead of having unity there is going to be a further partition. At the same time they ask could Yemen bear such a thing?

Third, Chairman 'Ali Nasir will decide to go ahead in militarily confronting his opponents who have proved their military prowess in the field.

Observers believe that 'Ali Nasir's opponents are capable of inflicting on him a new military defeat, even if one was to take into account the limited and indirect military support 'Ali Nasir may receive from neighboring countries. Observers and diplomats point to the PDRY Army's good training and arming.

Al-'Attas Speaks on Aden Television 26 Jan

JN271018 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1000 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] PDRY Prime Minister Haydar Abu Kakr al-'Attas made a speech carried by Aden television last night in which he affirmed his government's determination to preserve relations of friendship and cooperation between Aden and Moscow and to maintain a strategic alliance between them.

Yesterday, Al-'Attas met with the USSR ambassador in the PDRY. Following the meeting, Al-'Attas said that PDRY-USSR relations will continue within the framework of the friendship and cooperation treaty signed between the two countries in October 1979. He also thanked the USSR for its efforts to stabilize the situation in the PDRY.

Two Radios Continue to Transmit as Aden Radio

JN271858 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1750 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Latest reports from Djibouti mention that two radio stations continue to transmit as Aden Radio. The first is the organ of the collective leadership under Haydar al-'Attas and the second is the organ of former President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. According to the two radio stations, two Councils of Ministers convened yesterday, one in Aden under Haydar al-'Attas and the other in Abyan, north of Aden, under 'Ali Nasir Muhammad. The Abyan radio station has called on Aden inhabitants to leave the city in preparation for the expected battles. Unconfirmed reports from Djibouti sources say around 50,000 armed 'Ali Nasir Muhammad supporters have regrouped near the capital and are waiting for the green light for a counteroffensive to recapture Aden. The same sources also say that 'Ali Nasir Muhammad began contacts with the purpose of establishing an allinace with Yemeni opposition forces which oppose Marxism and which are led in Cairo by 'Abd al-Qawiy Makkawi in collaboration with Muhammad 'Ali Haytham, one of 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's supporters.

French Envoy Gives Eye-Witness Account of Conflict

LD271403 Paris Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Excerpts] In South Yemen the enemies of the government seem to be gaining the upper hand after 2 weeks of fierce fighting. We now have an eye-witness account for you to hear, the first from someone who saw the events. It is Pierre Audebert, the French Ambassador in South Yemen, who arrived in Paris this morning. Here is his interview with Pierre Barigny.

[Begin recording] [Audebert] We witnessed tank battles practically in front of our building. From time to time shells fell 10 to 15 meters away. My office was hit but fortunately I was 3 meters away in the adjoining room.

Apparently 18 Russians died. One Algerian died, an assistant in the Chancellery. Three French people were wounded, one seriously and the two others slightly. The seriously injured man was operated on in Djibouti. We saw him, he was in excellent condition and quite out of danger. There were summary executions, but it was others among my colleagues who witnessed them.

[Question] Do you think Aden can tear itself apart for a long time like that?

[Audebert] Well, I am rather afraid so because there is already talk of troops and the tribes regrouping in the Bayhan region. That is not so far from Aden and it could start all over again.

[Question] All the same Aden remains a very important strategic point on the map; can it just be left like that without a European presence?

[Audebert] Well, I can tell you one thing. I made direct contact with the man who seems to me the man of the moment, the strongman, (Muhsin) [not further identified] who was at the Soviet Embassy with the joint committee. There was a joint committee made up of two members of the parties to the conflict. I realized straightaway that the rebels were winning because they sounded high and mighty both (Muhsin) and (Ibn Husayn). So when I saw Muhsin, I told him I am going provisionally. I shall come back as soon as calm returns. [end recording]

Ambassador Audebert also confirmed that all French people were evacuated. But there is one thing which intrigues him, however. The Russians unloaded a large number of crates in Aden, stating they were crates of medical supplies. I doubt it, the French ambassador simply said.

Telecommunications Workers Express Support for YSP

GF241524 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1428 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Message from the base party organizations and workers of the Yemeni Telecommunications Authority; read by announcer — monitored on 1188 and 11770 khz with fair reception]

[Text] Comrade members of the YSP Political Bureau. The base party organization, the struggle formations, and the male and female workers of the Yemeni Telecommunications Authority strongly condemn the abortive bloody coup attempt by the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his traitorous clique — an attempt that caused bloodshed and was intended to physically liquidate the mature and sincere leaders of the YSP Political Bureau and party cadres.

The details of the plot revealed by the confessions of the principal participants and planners of the vile attempt is tangible proof that the conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad and his traitorous coupist clique have sold their conscience and disavowed party and constitutional legality to monopolize power for themselves and use it for personal, clan, and tribal interests.

The conspirator 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, in his coupist conspiracy on 13 January 1986, has given a great service to imperialist and reactionary forces to obstruct the victorious march of the revolution and to halt the development of the revolutionary process in our country. However, the experienced and sincere leaders of our party, supported by all the masses of the people, were lying in wait to foil such traitorous attempts.

We are confident that our YSP is now capable, as it has proven in the past, of leading the revolution from victory to victory.

We in the Yemeni Telecommunications Authority pledge to you and to our people that we will work tirelessly to eliminate all the effects precipitated by the abortive coup attempt of 13 January. We are always prepared to carry out the sound and creative directives of the YSP Political Bureau. Glory, all glory to the Yemeni Socialist Party.

Reports of USSR Warnings to Sanaa Unconfirmed

GF280950 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic
0930 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Sanaa — A government source in the YAR leadership has stated that the events in the PDRY are not yet clear and that the next week will witness unexpected developments. In a statement published in *AL-KHALIJ* today, the source — who declined to disclose his name — refused to deny or confirm reports that the Soviet Union has issued a warning to Sanaa to remain outside the conflict in Aden. The source merely said that the Soviets continue to maintain their declared stand that calls for noninterference by any outside party in the Aden events.

Meanwhile, Muhammad Ahmad Sulayman, a YSP Central Committee member and PDRY deputy transport minister, has said that the situation in all the PDRY governorates, including Abyan and Shabwah, is stable and calm. He asserted that there have been no exchanges of fire for 4 days and that although losses have been enormous, estimates of 12,000 dead are not precise.

Reinforcements Said on Way To Back PDRY's Al-'Attas

JN271318 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1200 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Aden — Press reports from the Arab Gulf say that military reinforcements are heading toward Aden, to back Prime Minister Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, who was appointed interim head of state by the Yemeni Political Bureau [as heard]. Citing eyewitnesses, these reports add that the reinforcements include planes, tanks, and heavy weapons.

In the meantime, other reports say that thousands of regular army troops, militiamen, and tribes are massing in the town of Abyan, stronghold of South Yemeni President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, in preparation for regaining the capital, Aden, and other major districts.

Following the reopening of Aden port, a statement was broadcast appealing to all ships that had left the port carrying goods for South Yemen, to return and unload their cargo.

SAUDI ARABIA

Libya's al-Humaydi Arrives 25 Jan

LD252032 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Revolutionary Command Council member Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi arrived in Riyadh this evening on a visit to the Kingdom. He was met by Education Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir and by a number of officials at King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Airport.

Meets With Saudi Official

GF261426 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1300 GMT
26 Jan 86

[Text] Riyadh, 16 Jan (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, amir of Riyadh, met this afternoon with Major al-Khuwaylidi al-Humaydi, member of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Revolutionary Command Council, who is currently visiting the kingdom.

The meeting was attended by the Libyan charge d'affaires to the kingdom.

Foreign Minister Receives Official

GF251307 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1200 GMT
25 Jan 86

[Text] Riyadh, 25 Jan (SPA) — Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal received at his office this morning Mohammad Hoseyn Lavasani, political director general of Arab and African countries at the Iranian Foreign Ministry. The meeting was attended by Ambassador Ahmad Mu'minah, chairman of the Asian Affairs Department at the Foreign Ministry; and the Iranian charge d'affaires in the kingdom.

Saudi Cabinet Discusses Regional Developments

GF271750 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1630 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 27 Jan (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz chaired the Cabinet session held this evening. After the session, the information minister told SPA that the cabinet listened to a report from his majesty on the political and security developments in the Arab region. The report included a review of the international stand on current events and an accurate analysis of the circumstances the region is passing through. His Majesty the king expressed optimism over the continued efforts being made on all levels for a meeting of Arab leaders on the same goal of discarding differences and to achieve an effective Arab solidarity that will preserve the dignity of this nation and ensure good life for it in peace and security.

YAR

Al-Iryani on Possible Israeli Attack, Yemeni Jews

PM241447 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic
22-28 Jan 86 p 9

[Interview with YAR Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani by Muhammad Wahib Ghurab in Fes "during the Islamic foreign ministers meeting"]

[Excerpts] Question: How did the YAR react to reports that Israel was about to launch a retaliatory raid on your territory and to strike at Palestinian positions there?

Answer: I would like to make clear that we have received information from an Arab party warning us of such aggression. We are always prepared to deal with any emergency. Nothing has penetrated our airspace in the past few days, yet we are in a state of constant vigilance and preparedness whether there are signs of Israeli aggression or not.

Question: Was this the first time that you received warnings of imminent Israeli aggression?

Answer: Yes, this was the first time that we received such information, but, as I said, nothing appeared in our airspace.

Question: Who warned you of an imminent Israeli aggression?

Answer: It was sisterly Iraq that drew our attention to a possible Israeli aggression.

Question: What precautions did you take to deal with such a possibility?

Answer: Yemen is always ready to repel any external aggression. Therefore, we did not take any exceptional measures because we believe that measures taken by any watchful state should be adequate to repel any aggression. We are prepared for any emergency today just as we will be prepared for it tomorrow.

Question: Did you hold contacts with the Arab countries with a view to confronting the potential Israeli aggression?

Answer: Yes, we are in constant contact with the sisterly Arab states and the possibilities of Israeli aggression against any Arab States are likely.

Question: Did you expect a raid on Palestinian positions in Yemen following the Rome and Vienna airport incidents?

Answer: We and every Arab country expect Israel to commit aggression against it any day and at any time. For our part, we are alert whether there are such threats or not. We must expect Israeli aggression against all the Arab states. We should not wake up when we hear threats and then go to sleep when they are over.

Question: Have the possibilities of air raids on Palestinian positions in Yemen affected your relationship with the PLO?

Answer: When we host PLO organs on Yemeni territory we are well aware that the enemy of the PLO is our enemy. We reject the idea that removing PLO positions from our territory or the territory of any Arab country would spare us the danger of Israeli aggression. Israel is the enemy of all the Arabs and there is not a single Arab country that believes that keeping its territory free of PLO bases would protect it from Israeli aggression. Some Arab newspapers may believe this but it is not so with the Arab countries that consider Israel an enemy, just as Israel harbors the same hostile feeling toward them whether a PLO presence exists on their territories or not. We are all potential targets of Israeli aggression. Briefly, the talk about the existence of a link between Israeli aggression against us as Arabs and the existence of a PLO presence on our territory is groundless because Israel does not differentiate between the PLO and the YAR. Degrees of friendship between states often vary but the degree of hostility remains one and the same.

Question: If PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat asked to set up his headquarters in Sanaa what would your answer be?

Answer: Mr 'Arafat is residing in Sanaa and he has a special house in it which is open 24 hours. This has been the case since the PLO's departure from Beirut. Mr 'Arafat has an official headquarters in Sanaa, so how can you ask this?

Question: I meant a residence and not just a visit.

Answer: Mr 'Arafat is officially residing in Sanaa which is one of his places of residence. Mr 'Arafat has no one single place of residence because his country has been usurped. Therefore, he must have more than one place until he goes back to his country to reside in it permanently.

Question: The YAR has been the target of of a joint Western-Zionist campaign regarding the treatment of Yemeni Jews. What is your explanation of this campaign?

Answer: All the rumors and allegations about the YAR by Zionism are only part of an aggressive Zionist plan against the Arab nation. We pay no attention to this, whether Israel and Zionists talk about Yemeni Jews or not. Aggression will continue in all forms. This media uproar is one form of this aggression.

Question: Do you not think that such campaigns are a prelude to an imminent aggression?

Answer: We are alert and everyone who knows he has an enemy should remain alert.

Deputy Premier Makes Statement, Departs for USSR

GF251255 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Brother Dr Muhammad Sa'id al-'Attar, deputy prime minister, minister of development, and chairman of the central organ for planning, today left Sanaa for Moscow on a visit to the Soviet Union to last several days. During his visit, Al-'Attar will convey a message from Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, to the Soviet leaders concerning the developments on the Arab and international arenas. The message also concerns the ways and means of developing and bolstering the traditional ties between our country and the USSR.

In a predeparture statement to SABA', Brother Al-'Attar stated that during his visit he will head our country's delegation at the first meeting of the joint Yemeni-Soviet committee for economic and technical cooperation, which will begin its meetings in Moscow on Monday. Dr al-'Attar hoped that these meetings will produce results to strengthen and enhance the excellent relations between our country and the USSR.

The delegation includes the under secretaries of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Ministry of Finance and representatives of a number of concerned government bodies and ministries.

'Arafat Meets With YAR President

GF241659 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic
1600 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, today met his brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, YAR president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress. Abu 'Ammar briefed the YAR president on the results of the Jerusalem Committee's meetings held recently in Morocco. During the meeting, Abu 'Ammar and the YAR president discussed the latest situation in the region, especially the developments of the situation in the southern part of Yemen.

The meeting was attended by Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] and Hani al-Hasan, members of the Fatah Central Committee.

Departs Sanaa 25 Jan

GF251116 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Brother Struggler Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, left Sanaa this morning after a short visit to our country. During this visit, he held talks with Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, the president, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, on the latest developments on the Arab and international arenas.

Libyan Official Speaks on U.S. Threats, Departs

GF251906 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1830 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Major al-Khuwayldi al-Humaydi, member of the Libyan Revolution Command Council, left Sanaa this evening after a 2-day visit to our country. On his departure Maj Al-Khuwayldi made a statement to SABA' news agency in which he said: I was honored to meet the brother leader president, Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, yesterday and today. Our meetings were good and fruitful with regard to the development of events in the PDRY. He affirmed that the views were identical on this issue and that Libya supports the constitutional legitimacy. He expressed his concern over what has happened in the southern part of the homeland. He expressed the hope that stability will be restored and that fighting will be stopped.

Maj Al-Khuwayldi said: We have informed the leader president, Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, and the Yemeni people of the U.S. challenges near the Libyan coasts where there are huge concentrations of U.S. planes and naval units to impose an economic and military siege on Libya. He hailed the position of our country represented by the president and the people in support of the Libyan people.

He was seen off by Mujahid Abu Shawarib, deputy prime minister for internal affairs and member of the standing committee; a number of officials; brother Hasan Bashir (Abu 'Ijaylah), secretary of the Libyan Brotherhood Bureau in Sanaa; and a representative of the presidential protocol.

Jordanian Court Minister Makes Statement, Departs

GF241254 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Jordanian court minister, left Sanaa this morning after a visit to our country. During this visit, he conveyed a message to Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, from his brother King Husayn of Jordan. The message dealt with the latest developments in the Arab region.

In a predeparture statement, 'Awdah stated that he listened to a report from the brother leader on the overall Arab situation, particularly on the developments in the southern part of the homeland. He noted that he is carrying a reply message from the brother president to his brother the Jordanian monarch.

Mubarak, Delegation Leave on European Tour

NC280611 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and his delegation left Cairo this morning to start a European tour that will include visits to France and the FRG. The president is scheduled to deliver a speech today before the European Parliament in Strasbourg. The address will deal with Egypt's positions on Arab and international issues.

Israel's 'Ezer Weizman Leaves for Tel Aviv

NC272125 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2055 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 27 Jan (MENA) — 'Ezer Weizman, Israeli minister without portfolio, left Cairo for Tel Aviv this evening following a 2-day visit to Egypt. During his stay, he had been received by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. 'Ezer Weizman was seen off at the airport by Israeli Ambassador in Cairo Moshe Sason.

AFP on Weizman Comments

NC271926 Paris AFP in English 1912 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, Jan 27 (AFP) — The Israeli minister without portfolio, 'Ezer Weizman, was leaving here tonight, Egyptian sources said, after a secrecy-shrouded, 24-hour visit for talks with President Husni Mubarak.

Israeli and Egyptian sources declined to make any comment on the talks at the Al-'Urubah Palace yesterday, and Mr. Weizman, interviewed at his hotel, said: "I'm here just to get the feeling of the Egyptian side."

He would not comment on whether there might be a summit between President Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres.

Mr. Weizman's visit coincides with two developments in the Middle East crisis.

Unconfirmed reports have spoken of a possible meeting next month between Mr. Mubarak and King Husayn of Jordan. King Husayn and Mr. Peres have also been involved in recent U.S. shuttle diplomacy to try to break the deadlock on the Middle East by holding an international conference — an idea that Egypt itself has backed.

The other development concerns Tabah, the tiny enclave on the Gulf of Al-'Aqaba that is controlled by Israel and claimed by Egypt. Two weeks ago, the Israeli Government voted to resume efforts to end the dispute, provided that it was linked to a return to Tel Aviv of the Egyptian ambassador and a normalisation of bilateral ties.

Minister Discusses Israeli Intelligence, Terrorism

NC250947 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2252 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 24 Jan (MENA) — Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi has denied reports that Israel's Mossad is carrying out terrorist operations inside Egypt and said these rumors are tendentious and are aimed against Egypt's security.

In an interview to be published tomorrow, Saturday, by *AKHBAR AL-YAWM*, the interior minister said that no Israeli journalists had entered Sulayman Khatir's room and that the Israeli Mossad had not penetrated Egyptian security. He added: If this is proven, then I will relinquish my post.

Asked why the perpetrator in the incident involving the Israeli diplomat has not yet been apprehended, Ahmad Rushdi replied: The case is under investigation. We have many leads but I cannot reveal them. He denied the existence of the so-called Organization of Egypt's Revolution.

The interior minister stressed that Egypt is still the target of terrorism from abroad. He said that information about various attempts is being investigated and they will be suppressed at the appropriate time. He added: We condemn terrorism 100 percent. There is not a single country in the world today that can say it is unaffected by such actions. We are anticipating more cooperation, integration, and information exchange with all nations to stop terrorist actions.

Ahmad Rushdi called for (?serious) cooperation among countries to combat terrorism through the exchange of information, and for an international agreement on the extradition of terrorists. Under such an agreement, a country would extradite terrorists, even its own citizens. This would convince terrorists that they will not escape punishment.

Rushdi noted the possibility of forming an international force to combat terrorism, a force that would include technicians and specialists. He also mentioned the possibility of determining an international stand on the plans and means to combat terrorism and punish kidnappers.

'Abd al-Majid Says Tabah Discussions To Be Resumed

NC271632 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that Egyptian and Israeli experts will resume talks on the international arbitration of the Tabah issue next week.

AL-AHALI Critical of Israel's Tabah Offer

PM270855 Cairo AL-AHALI in Arabic 22 Jan 86 p 2

[Muhammad Sayyid Ahmad "Our Foreign Policy" column: "The Israeli Offer: A Total Reimposition of Camp David"]

[Text] Israel has made an offer regarding Tabah that, on the surface, accepts the principle of arbitration called for by Cairo;

however, it is actually an exploitation of the Tabah dispute in order to rekindle the Camp David spirit and to unconditionally commit Egypt to the treaty provisions.

The Israeli offer is a "complete package" that is indivisible. In return for accepting the principle of arbitration it calls for the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv; agreement on a timetable for the implementation of all the agreements concluded between the two countries in the fields of tourism, transportation, civil aviation, culture, political dialogue; a ban on the presence and activities of "terrorists" in both countries — "terrorists," of course, here means the PLO and its legitimate leadership under Yasir 'Arafat — an undertaking by the two sides to ban propaganda against one another — which implicitly means depriving the opposition parties of the right to even adopt a critical attitude toward Israel — arrangements for Tabah that, even before it is returned to Egypt, will ensure total freedom for the Israelis entering it; the submission of a report on the Ra's al-Burqa' incident; and compensation for the families of the victims.

Even the clause on arbitration has been watered down by the Israeli side's insistence that it should be preceded by efforts to resolve the dispute through conciliation, that is to carry out Israel's wishes, and with the provision that these efforts will last 8 months.

This means that the offer that the Egyptian foreign minister described as "positive" and "constructive" has fully reimposed the Camp David spirit and is seeking to normalize relations fully. It even goes further than Israel went at any time before, even during Al-Sadat's rule and during the period that immediately followed the conclusion of the treaty.

We wonder how the Egyptian decisionmaker cannot see something warranting a closer look in this offer. Was the only thing worthy of observation certain points "that will be the subject of study and discussion"? That is, does the Egyptian decisionmaker see only minor reservations in an offer that is generally acceptable in principle?

We wonder how this offer can be imposed on the Egyptian people when the frustration they feel because of the Israeli and U.S. actions has reached its peak? Even if we accept the government's logic regarding the question of Sulayman Khatir, can't it deny that the state of frustration was the main reason for the masses's acceptance of the opposition view on this matter?

In his interview with *AL-MUSAWWAR*, President Mubarak accused the opposition forces of fomenting trouble and incitment. He wondered: "For how long will Egypt be able to tolerate this nonsense? For how long will the government be able to tolerate it?"

We too wonder: Is is possible to contain the causes of frustration and prevent them from reaching a dangerous point without democracy? Is there an alternative to democracy in dealing with people's anger other than oppression that previously confronted Al-Sadat's regimes with the most violent crises?

AL-SHA'B Criticizes Government Stand on Tabah

PM271633 Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic
21 Jan 86 pp 3, 9

['Abd al-Qadir Shuhayb article: "Tabah and the Comprehensive Deal With Israel"]

[Excerpts] Following 4 years of tough discussions, the Israeli Government has finally accepted the Egyptian Government's call for arbitration over the occupied Egyptian area of Tabah. However, in doing so, Israel has not abandoned its trickery. It made arbitration on Tabah conditional on an assurance of a future Israeli presence in Tabah if the arbitrator gives it back to Egypt and on a number of important Egyptian concessions, from the establishment of special relations with Israel and the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Tel Aviv, to the expulsion of the Palestinians from Egypt and severance of all ties with the PLO.

The Israeli Inner Cabinet's decision included 14 points which, the Israeli Government said, should be included in the agreement to be signed with Egypt providing for arbitration. These points are Israeli conditions that the Egyptian Government must accept before Israel agrees to go to the arbitration table.

The Israeli statement, dramatically announced after the Israeli Inner Cabinet's 13-hour meeting, did not in fact contain anything new. Israel is still using Tabah to persuade Egypt to establish special relations with it, which is what it has been trying to do since 1981. Furthermore, and this is the more dangerous aspect of the matter, Israel wants to ensure Israeli economic, cultural, and political infiltration of Egypt, and it wants to obstruct restoration of Arab-Egyptian ties and prevent improvement of Egyptian-Palestinian relations. In brief, Israel wants to ensure continuation of the Camp David policies and to bind Egypt more and more to these policies.

What is new in all this is the Egyptian Government's reaction to the recent Israeli proposals on Tabah. Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid has described the Israeli decision to opt for arbitration as a positive and constructive move, adding that some points are still open to discussion. Egyptian Charge d'Affaires in Tel Aviv Basyuni said in press statements that, apart from the clause on arbitration, all the other points in the Israeli decision will be discussed in detail by Egyptian-Israeli technical committees at the negotiating table.

These official statements reflect a willingness to accept all or some of the Israeli conditions in return for Israel's mere acceptance of arbitration on Tabah. Official Egypt clearly welcomes the Israeli Cabinet's decision. There has been no condemnation of the Israeli conditions or at least some of them, although the Egyptian Government in the past has rejected them all. On the contrary, the Egyptian Government, whether through its foreign minister or its representative in Tel Aviv, has accepted that these conditions, which had been rejected in the past, are now negotiable with the Israeli side.

That is why the Egyptian official reaction to the Israeli conditions and demands calls for concern, particularly since the government press and official media have deliberately not published anything about these condtions. They simply hailed Israel's acceptance of arbitration, which arouses suspicion.

The official Egyptian attitude is even more worrying if we recall some of the statements made by Israeli officials confirming Egyptian concessions — statements that have not been denied by the Egyptian Government.

The Egyptian Government has for the past few months been paving the way, through small concessions, for the silence it has maintained regarding the new Israeli demands and for agreement to negotiate a comprehensive deal with the Israeli Government. That is why the anxiety in nationalist circles is twice as great now, particularly bearing in mind that all these years the United States has not stopped putting pressure on Egypt to force it to accept the Israeli conditions. The latest pressure move was its threat to reduce financial aid to Egypt, which is why the ruling party's secretary general has rushed to Washington to ward off the danger.

Egypt Cuts Daily Oil Production

NC272002 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1850 GMT 27 Jan 86

(Excerpt] Cairo, 27 Jan (MENA) — MENA has learned that Egypt has decided to cut its production of crude oil by 200,000 barrels a day. This step is in response to the current crisis in the oil market, which has arisen during the second half of January. MENA has also learned that the cut in production will only affect exports; the local supply of oil products will remain unchanged.

'Abd al-Majid Denies Egyptians Expelled from Jordan

NC272147 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic
2100 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that Egypt is in constant touch with the Government of Jordan regarding the conditions of Egyptian workers there. The foreign minister said that reports on the expulsion of Egyptians working in Jordan are untrue. Meanwhile, Ambassador Nabil Badr, director of the Arab affairs desk at the Foreign Ministry, has met with the Jordanian ambassador in Cairo. Their talks dealt with bilateral relations.

AL-AHRAM Cited on Egyptian-Jordanian Summit in Feb

NC272117 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2102 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 27 Jan (MENA) — In a dispatch from Amman, *AL-AHRAM* reports that the Jordanian-Egyptian summit will be held in Cairo in early February. The outcome of the Jordanian-Palestinian negotiations will be discussed at the summit. In tomorrow's edition, *AL-AHRAM* adds that the results of the European tour that President Husni Mubarak will begin tomorrow will also be considered at the summit.

Egyptian Paper on Relations With Arab States

NC280508 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2248 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 27 Jan (MENA) — In a commentary scheduled to appear in its edition tomorrow, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* highlights President Husni Mubarak's statement to university students today to the effect that Egypt will not accept aggression against the sovereignty of any Arab state regardless of its stands, nor will it accept the interference of any foreign state in the affairs of any Arab country. The paper says: Egypt therefore reiterates its eternal support for Arab people regardless of differences with their governments.

In its commentary, *AL-JUMHURIYAH* notes that this principle has actually guided Egypt's official and firm course ever since President Husni Mubarak assumed his powers under difficult circumstances. His appearnace ended a stage characterized by a gloomy vision in which foreign forces had imagined that the feelings of the Egyptian people could be changed and that they would stand against the Arab people.

The paper affirms that Egypt rejects all kinds of terrorism, whether it is practiced by a superpower or by occupation forces against a helpless people. At the same time, Egypt supports the right of all people whose land has been occupied by force to defend their territory with all means including armed force.

AL-JUMHURIYAH notes that terrorism, be it political or even economic, will never deter the Arab people. They are aware of their rights and abide by their historic stand. Arab differences, the paper adds, will not last forever and the current restrictions imposed on the movements of the Arab people will not continue. The paper asserts that regardless of Arab differences, Egypt will neither protect aggression nor will it cover up any violation of the sovereignty of any Arab state.

Military Cooperation Discussed With Romania's Oprea

NC270948 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0938 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Cairo, 27 Jan (MENA) — Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, held a meeting in his office today with Gheorge Oprea, Romania's first deputy prime minister. The Romanian ambassador in Cairo, Ion Cozma, was also present. The session included a discussion of ways to strengthen Egyptian-Romanian military cooperation. The Romanian official arrived in Cairo on Saturday for a 4-day visit.

President Husayn Receives William Clark

JN250952 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0942 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Baghdad, 25 Jan (INA) — President Saddam Husayn received William Clark, former U.S. national security adviser. Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and the president's secretary attended.

Minister Refutes Iranian Claims on Oil Exports

JN281200 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1120 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Jan (Ina) — Iraqi Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi has refuted the Iranian rulers' false claims that the reduction of Iranian oil exports by half was meant to improve the situation on the world oil market. The minister told INA today the Iranian regime's lies are aimed at distracting attention from the devastating strike that the Iraqi Air Force dealt to the oil complex that feeds Khark Island in the Ganaveh area, rendering oil exporting from Khark impossible.

Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi and Petroleum Minister Golam Aqazadeh made statements following Iraq's strike last Thursday in which they pointed out that the Iranian regime had intended to reduce its exports by half and for 10 days [as received] under the pretext of improving the world oil market situation. Al-'Uraybi wondered if these 10 days would be enough to tackle the crisis in the world market, as the Iranian regime claims. He asked the Iranian rulers to reduce their oil production until the situation in the world oil market has improved and not try to hide the destruction inflicted on their oil installations. The minister recalled the Iranian regime's acts of sabotage against the oil market in general, particularly against the OPEC states — acts which gravely harmed OPEC and the OPEC states and disrupted the market situation.

Spokesman Denies Chemical Weapons Used in Iran

JN272123 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2055 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Jan (INA) — An authoritative Iraqi military spokesman in a statement to INA this evening denied Iranian claims that the Iraqi Air Force has struck the ('Ayn Kvosh) area with chemical weapons. The spokesman said that these claims are part of the lies the Iranian rulers have become accustomed to telling every time they experience difficulty on the battlefield and every time they prepare for a new aggression. These claims are also an attempt to divert attention from their raids against residential areas in Iraq. The spokesman added that this slander does not deceive anyone, whether in or out of Iran. We challenge the Iranian rulers to substantiate their claims by producing convincing evidence, and the ('Ayn Kvosh) area was not even struck with ordinary bombs on Monday.

The spokesman said that the Iranian rulers must stop deceiving the Iranian people by telling empty lies and show concern for their people by accepting peace instead of repeating stupid lies which cannot be accepted by any logic or reason.

The spokesman concluded his statement by saying: We know exactly the real purport of these statements and the designs they imply. The Iranian rulers try through their lies to pave the way for a foolhardy adventure. However, we strongly warn them in clear language that any such adventure will be nipped in the bud by Iraq and that it will result in certain catastrophe for them.

Reportage on Continuing War With Iran

Iranian Planes 'Confronted'

JN271052 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1040 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Baghdad, 27 Jan (INA) — An authorized Iraqi military source said that two Iranian planes attempted to bomb residential areas in the 'Aqrah district, northern Iraq, at 1017 [0717 GMT] today. The source told INA that the Iraqi ground defences confronted the two planes and forced them to flee without realizing their objective.

Communique No 2,096

JN261729 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Communique No 2,096 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 26 January 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With the determination of men who believe in their sacred cause and defend the dignity and honor of their chaste land, the heroic Iraqis confront the remnants of savagery and aggression in all battlefronts with the determination to completely annihilate any enemy force that ventures to cross our impregnable border. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our brave eagles, who are known for their high competence and creative powers, continue to chase the enemy in the camps, battlefronts, and any other place from which it threatens the security and safety of our territories in order to damage and destroy enemy equipment and inflict death on its remnants. In implementation of this policy, our Air Force planes today carried out the following missions:

a. At 1500 [1200 GMT] today, the planes of our gigantic Air Force raided Baneh camp, damaging and destroying enemy equipment and killing its personnel.

b. At the same time, our planes launched destructive raids on Khaneh camp, scoring effective hits and inflicting losses in personnel and equipment.

c. Again at the same time, our planes circled over Musk camp and poured their bombs on enemy equipment and personnel, leaving the camp ablaze. Having performed their duty, our eagles returned to their bases safely in God's care.

2. Using artillery and other weapons, our forward units in the various operational sectors engaged enemy positions and weapons, inflicting the following losses:

a. One tank, one mortar, and two infantry positions were destroyed and one raft was damaged in the East Tigris operational sector under the VI Army Corps.

b. One enemy excavator was damaged, one ammunition dump was set on fire, one infantry position and one 81-mm mortar were destroyed, and several enemy soldiers were killed in the East al-Basrah operational sector under the III Army Corps.

c. Four enemy soldiers were killed and two others were wounded in the central operational sector under the II Army Corps. Two infantry positions were destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.

3. The forces of the criminal enemy shelled Mandali and Bayyarah with long-range artillery.

4. A number of Iranian soldiers defected to our forward units at the battlefronts. They were safely evacuated to the rear lines.

5. Two enemy planes tried to cross our international border in the northern operational sector under the V Army Corps. Our ground defenses confronted them and forced them to flee without achieving their obejctives.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 26 January 1986

Communique No 2,097

JN271824 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1700 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Communique No. 2,097 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 27 January 1986]

[Excerpts] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Birds of prey, follow us to the battlefield. Our heroic Armed Forces continue to sow destruction among enemy remnants and on their material resources, promising our people and their great leader that they will ignite a big fire that will burn and destroy all the forces that the suspect Iranian rulers dispatch to the battlefield, and make these despot rulers face the dark future they deserve. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. The devastating planes of our powerful Air Force launched a series of intensive raids on enemy remnants and the following camps, destroying enemy facilities, command centers, ammunition and weapons depots, killing enemy remnants, and leaving columns of smoke billowing from enemy targets:

a. At 1200 today, squadrons of our Air Force planes launched a devastating raid on the Robat camp.

b. At the same time, other squadrons were raiding and destroying the Sardahst camp.

c. At the same time, other squadrons were dropping their balls of fire on the Khomeyniites in the Marivan camp.

d. At the same time, other planes finished off the remnants and equipment in Jaldian camp.

e. At various times today, squadrons of our giant Air Force planes carried out many destructive raids against enemy remnants, positions, and military hardware in the areas opposite the III and VI Army Corps sectors in 129 combat missions during which they sowed death and destruction among enemy ranks.

f. At 1640 today, our daring planes carried out a devastating raid on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast, scoring a direct and effective hit.

g. At the same time, other Air Force planes carried out a devastating raid on the vessel used for laying pipes between the Ganaveh complex and Khark Island, scoring an accurate and effective hit.

After carrying out their missions, our splendid eagles, whose courage, skill, and determination are known to the whole world, returned carrying the good tidings of victory to their people and fulfilling their pledge before God and their leader. Blessed be God, our supporter at all times. Blessed be your hands, o heroic Air Force eagles. We tell the Iranian rulers: This is the way to carry out strikes and not by sending one or two frustrated planes to strike at an isolated and remote peasant village. Great men perform great deeds.

2. A heroic patrol belonging to our courageous formations in the East Maysan operational sector under the IV Army Corps, while carrying out its duties in the no-man's land, pounced on an enemy group and with rare courage during which the intrepidity of the Iraqi fighter was manifested, wiped out the enemy group, killing all its members, and captured two boats and several weapons and military hardware. Our patrol returned with its booty to its positions safe and triumphant, praise be to God.

3. An enemy group tried to approach our positions in the central operational sector under the II Army Corps. Our brave fighters confronted it with all types of weapons, forcing it to flee. Elsewhere in the same sector, one antiaircraft gun and one ammunition dump were destroyed.

4. At 0200 [2300 GMT on 26 January] today, two enemy planes raided (Bladian) village in the Al-Siddiq district in the Irbil Governorate. As a result of this raid, 6 civilians were martyred, including 4 women, 1 child, and 1 man; 21 civilians were wounded, including 8 women and 9 children; 4 houses were demolished, and 12 houses were damaged.

The Iranian regime's continuing attacks against civilian areas will not go unpunished by Iraq. With these crimes, the Iranian rulers show their impotence in confronting Iraq on the battlefield and reveal through these vile acts the hatred and evil designs their sick minds harbor against our people. Iraq will continue to exercise its legitimate right of retaliation to protect its citizens, using its overwhelming superiority over Iran. The responsibility for tragedies that have taken place or are taking place in Iran will be shouldered by the Iranian rulers as a result of their foolhardy policies. We ask God to have mercy on our martyrs, and we wish our wounded a speedy recovery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 27 January 1986

Prime Minister, 'Arafat Lead Discussions on Peace

JN272017 Amman Television Service in English
2000 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Jordanian and Palestinian officials led by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat held a 3-hour meeting at the Prime Ministry this evening. The two sides discussed peace efforts through an international peace conference devoted to solve the Middle East crisis and to be attended by the five permanent member states of the Security Council, and involving all parties to the conflict including the PLO. The two sides reviewed various dimensions and means to make the proposed conference a success.

Round of Talks End

JN271926 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT
27 Jan 86

[Text] Amman — The Jordanian and Palestinian sides ended a round of talks at the prime minister's office this evening. Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i held a meeting with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in his office this evening. Following the meeting, the two sides held an expanded meeting. Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i headed the Jordanian side, which was made up of Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali, Interior Minister Hasan al-Kayid, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, Occupied Territories Minister Dr Tahir Kan'an, and Lieutenant General Tariq 'Ala' al-Din, director of the general intelligence department. PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat headed the Palestinian side, which was made up of Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, PLO Executive Committee Memebrs 'Abd al-Rahim Ahmad, Mahmud 'Abbas, 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, Jawid al-Ghusayn, Muhammad Milhim, and Eliya Khuri; and Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to Yasir 'Arafat and member of Fatah Central Committee.

No 'Breakthrough' Reported

JN280920 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English
28 Jan 85 pp 1, 4

[By Lamis K. Andoni]

[Excerpt] Amman — Talks between Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) continued for the second day on Monday with no signs of a breakthrough that could push the Middle east peace process forward.

A statement issued by PETRA, the Jordanian News Agency, said a three-hour meeting by the Jordanian-Palestinian sides headed by Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and Yasir 'Arafat respectively discussed efforts to convene an international conference on the Mideast attended by the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council and all parties involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO. "The two sides reviewed the various dimensions of the (proposed) conference and the prerequisites for its success," PETRA said.

Jordanian officials indicated that there has been no decisive result from the talks between the two sides yet. They said the talks were expected to continue through Tuesday.

His Majesty King Husayn visited the Prime Ministry shortly before Mr. al-Rifa'i's talks with Mr. 'Arafat started, but PETRA, which reported the visit, did not say what was discussed between the king and the prime minister.

In other developments on Monday, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri and Mr. 'Arafat held separate talks with the Soviet ambassador to Jordan, Aleksandr Zinchuk, and the talks were expected to have focused on the current Mideast situation and the ongoing Jordanian-Palestinian consultations.

Mr. 'Arafat and a high-powered PLO delegation held two rounds of talks with the king on Sunday after the PLO chairman's arrival here on Suturday.

In those two rounds of talks, according to the Jordanian officials, the king and Mr. 'Arafat discussed issues in general terms and did not go into specifics. In Monday's talks, however, specific points concerning the Middle East peace process were discussed at length, as the official statement indicated.

The two key issues that are holding up the convening of an international conference are the PLO's position on U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338 and Palestinian representation in the suggested conference and the form and function of the conference.

The U.S., which has agreed in principle to the idea of convening an international conference, insists that the PLO accept 242 and 338 before it is allowed to take part in the conference.

In the Amman talks the PLO appeared to be seeking a compromise agreement which could ensure the continuation of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian political moves activated by the Feb. 11 agreement to find a peaceful settlement to the Palestinian problem.

The "compromise formula" that the PLO was seeking, according to a senior PLO official, would incorporate Resolutions 242 and 338 with the Palestinian people's right to self-determination within the context of a confederation between Jordan and a Palestinian state. The PLO official said the new formula "will not replace the Feb. 11 agreement but will be based on it."

The Feb. 11 accord stipulates that any peaceful solution to the Palestinian problem should be based on all U.N. resolutions pertinent to the Middle East conflict but does not single out 242 and 338.

The PLO refuses to accept the two key resolutions on their own as the basis for peace talks because of their failure to address the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and statehood. The current position of the PLO, according to the senior PLO official, is that the organisation would accept 242 and 338 only in return for guarantees of U.S. and Israeli recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and statehood within a confederation with Jordan and PLO participation in peace talks under the proposed international conference.

The PLO said on Monday that it will only accept an international peace conference with binding arbitration power.

"We do not want a peace conference with no binding arbitration powers and which will serve as a mere mediation forum," the PLO official said.

'Arafat Chairs 'Expanded' Palestinian Meeting

JN270850 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 27 Jan 86 pp 1, 18

[By Therese Haddad]

[Text] Amman — *SAWT AL-SHA'B* — Amman yesterday witnessed a series of intensive political contacts aimed at discussing current developments in the region, as well as the political move toward a comprehensive peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

On the sidelines of the Jordanian-Palestinian talks headed by His Majesty King Husayn and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, 'Arafat chaired an expanded Palestinian meeting which discussed the current situation and the results of current contacts with the various sides involved in the reigon's crisis in order to crystalize a unified Palestinian position.

Well-informed sources have pointed out that discussions dealt with the stands of the United States and the Soviet Union toward the peace process in the Middle East, as well as aspects and prospects of the political situation.

The sources also indicated that the Jordanian-Palestinian contacts revolved around a number of ideas resulting from His Majesty King Husayn's recent contacts in London with British Prime Minister Mrs Margaret Thatcher, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, and Murphy's assistant, who is currently in Amman.

The sources added that talks dealt with the PLO's stand on UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 in light of the U.S. position toward a peaceful settlement and procedures preceding the convocation of an international conference for peace with the participation of all parties, including the PLO.

'Unofficial' U.S.-Jordan-PLO 'Consultations'

JN271241 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Fu'ad Na'im dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Jordanian-Palestinian talks will continue in Amman today. Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat are expected to preside over an expanded meeting of senior Jordanian and Palestinian official this afternoon. The meeting will deal with various aspects of bilateral relations and the dimensions of the Jordanian-Palestinian joint moves.

Yesterday, 'Arafat held a closed meeting with King Husayn during which the king informed him of his talks with U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy in London last week.

Observers note that the Amman talks have assumed the nature of unofficial Jordanian-U.S.-Palestinian consultations because of the presence of two important U.S. envoys in the Jordanian capital: Roscoe Suddarth and Wat Cluverius.

Last October, Wat Cluverius was appointed special adviser to Richard Murphy for issues related to U.S. efforts to activate the Middle East peace process. Informed Palestinian circles do not rule out the possibility that Jordan might exert intensive efforts, which may be the last, to bring the views of the PLO and the U.S. Administration closer together.

Foreign Minister al-Masri Meets USSR Ambassador

JN271438 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1418 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Amman, 27 Jan (PETRA) — Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri received the USSR ambassador in Amman in his office at noon today. During the meeting they discussed several international issues, particularly the current developments in the region, in addition to bilateral relations.

Al-Lawzi Confers With USSR, GDR Ambassadors

JN261529 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Amman, 26 Jan (PETRA) — Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi received USSR Ambassador in Amman Aleksandr Zinchuk in his office at noon today. They reviewed the Soviet parliament's statement about the UN resolution on declaring 1986 an international year for peace. During the meeting the Senate president stressed Jordan's belief in a just, comprehensive peace that serves the causes of nations and peoples, and that achieves cooperation and contributes to the creation of progress and culture. He explained Jordan's policy under His Majesty King Husayn which is aimed at attaining peace in the Middle east and based on the need for the removal of the Israeli occupation and the Israeli forces' withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, foremost among them Arab Jerusalem, and including the West Bank, Gaza Strip, the Golan, and southern Lebanon;, as well as stopping Israel's policy of settlements and putting an end to the inhuman Israeli practices. He called on the big powers, in accordance with their international responsibility, to exert practical efforts to achieve a peace that is based on guaranteeing the security, interests, and safety of all peace-loving peoples, particularly in the Middle East, considering the Palestine question the core of the conflict in international, cultural, and human terms.

Afterward, Al-Lawzi received (Wolfgang Grabovski), the GDR ambassador accredited to the Royal Hashemite Court, and discussed with him all aspects of Jordanian-GDR relations and fields of bilateral cooperation.

Former Presidents Meet Al-Jumayyil

NC271028 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Former Persident Charles Hilu left for Zgharta at noon today for talks with former President Sulayman Franjiyah. This came in the wake of a meeting held this morning between President Amin al-Jumayyil and former Presidents Camille Sham'un and Hilu to discuss recent developments.

Hilu Meets Franjiyah, Comments

NC271637 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Following his meeting with former President Sulayman Franjiyah in Zgharta at noon today, former President Charles Hilu said that he had asked Franjiyah to use every means at his disposal to approach all the Lebanese parties and the fraternal Syrians. Such efforts, which will undoubtedly be fruitful, could lead to salvation.

Replying to a question, Hilu said: President Franjiyah was responsive and I expect tangible results from him. Hilu expressed his readiness to meet with Franjiyah in Zgharta, Smar Jubayl, and Al-Kaslik.

Regarding the Bkirki conference, Hilu said: The meeting was extremely positive. The conferees were favorably disposed to all the communities, to the Arab option, and, particularly, to cooperation with fraternal Syria.

Earlier, former President Hilu visited President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil in B'abda Palace. Finance Minister Camille Sham'un was present at the meeting, at which the new developments, the tripartite agreement, and the statement issued by the Maronite conference in Bkirki were discussed.

After the meeting, Hilu called on everyone to put Lebanon's interests first. He expressed a certain optimism following last Saturday's Bkirki Maronite conference.

Franjiyah Calls For Al-Jumayyil's Resignation

NC281223 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] At a news conference today, former President Sulayman Franjiyah called upon the president of the Republic to submit his resignation immediately. He stressed that this resignation is the only way to achieve the salvation of Lebanon. If it is not forthcoming, all possible methods will be used to this end, he added.

Franjiyah noted that the achievement of this goal requires the cooperation of everyone. He said: We call upon all political, economic, social, and trade union officials to join us in the process of rescuing our homeland.

Franjiyah said that the Bkirki statement is a good basis for negotiations, except for article four. He noted that he consents to former president Charles Hilu's wishes [that Franjiyah serve as a mediator with Damascus], but that he must first know just what issues former President Hilu and others want to negotiate with sisterly Syria.

Asked about the president's call for a Cabinet meeting [to discuss the Damascus accord], Franjiyah said: This is merely a delaying tactic, and, as such, is unconstitutional and illegal.

Soviet Charge Silent on Support for Al-Jumayyil

NC281211 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Yuriy Suslikov, Soviet Charge d'Affaires in Beirut, visited Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates, today. During their 45-minute meeting, the two reviewed Soviet-Lebanese relations in light of the talks held by Ambassador Al-Turk during his latest visit to the Soviet Union.

Afterward, Suslikov said only that they discussed Ambassador Al-Turk's visit to Moscow. Asked about the Soviet Government's stand on the situation in Lebanon, Suslikov said: "I think that this question is ambiguous and cannot be answered in a word or two." He also refrained from replying to a question about his country's support for President Al-Jumayyil, saying that this would be deemed direct intervention in Lebanese affairs.

Amal Renews Call for Al-Jumayyil Resignation

NC271733 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Colonel 'Akif Haydar, chairman of the Amal movement Political Bureau, said today that no solution is possible unless the president of the Republic abdicates power. Many Lebanese people, including some politicians, believe the presidency to be the country's sole lawful authority. They view the president as an incarnation of the state's power and equate the survival of this power with the political survival of the president himself, Haydar added.

It must be understood, Haydar said, that the power of the state stems from the power of its institutions. It is a concept that takes into account the functions performed by policeman as well as the activities of the legislature, the judiciary, the executive branches, and the nongovernmental institutions that abide by the Constitution. According to this point of view, the lawful power of the state is now totally absent; we must establish it once again. This is why we have supported the tripartite agreement, Haydar afirmed. We had hoped that this agreement would restore the power of the state and promote peace, conciliation, and justice.

Presidential Letter Asks Chamber Discuss Agreement

NC271549 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Circles within the Presidential Palace have prepared the text of a letter in which President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil has asked Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni to refer the tripartite agreement to the Chamber for discussion. The letter is to be delivered tomorrow.

Chamber Speaker al-Husayni explained today that he has not yet received anything from the president's office concerning the tripartite agreement. He affirmed that the Chamber would spare no effort to adopt the correct stand. He called on the parties concerned to concentrate on the positive aspects of the statement issued at the Bkirki conference and for action to implement the slogan: The homeland's interests are above all else.

The Chamber speaker affirmed that the principle of coexistence together with Lebanon's unity constitute the basis for any sound action.

Clandestine: Al-Jumayyil To Withhold Letter

NC280730 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0545 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Joseph Juraysati, director general of the Presidential Palace, is expected to inform Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni today that President Amin al-Jumayyil would like to have the tripartite agreement discussed in the Chamber. This follows the decision by Prime Minister Karami and Ministers al-Huss, 'Usayran, Birri, Junblatt, and Skaf to boycott yesterday's Cabinet meeting. Their action led to the derailing of the extraordinary session that President al-Jumayyil had been seeking.

It was learned from sources at the Presidential Palace this morning that President al-Jumayyil has disregarded the decision to send a written invitation to the Chamber of Deputies after studying the legal and constitutional aspects of the issue. However, these sources emphasized that Judge Juraysati will inform Speaker al-Husayni of the president's wish to have the Chamber of Deputies meet and to have 10 of its members prepare and sign a proposal to discuss the accord.

Defense Minister Comments on Tripartite Agreement

NC271622 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Rashid Karami today chaired a meeting of the West Beirut Coordination Committee in the presence of Defense and Agriculture Minister 'Adil 'Usayran, high-ranking military commanders, Syrian observers, and committee members. Following the meeting, the prime minister said that the military, political, economic, and social aspects of the current situation in the country had been discussed.

Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran expressed his belief that the present crisis can be resolved by one of two methods: Either resorting to reason or by relying on the fact that those who have escalated matters know how to restore things to normal.

Concerning his view on the future security and political phase in his capacity as defense minister, 'Adil 'Usayran said that the Defense Ministry is prepared to preserve Lebanon's security both internally and externally.

Regarding the fate of the tripartite agreement, 'Adil 'Usayran stated: We must proceed and implement it. If it is not implemented, then the entire country will be in danger.

Franjiyah Critical

NC271900 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] In a statement that will appear in *AL-SAYYAD* magazine, former president Franjiyah affirmed that before the tripartite agreement can be supported, it must be referred to the Chamber of Deputies. Franjiyah added: We must give our blessing to any decision by the Chamber of Deputies and, likewise, we must reject whatever the Chamber rejects. If the Chamber rejects the agreement, this means that the Lebanese people also reject it. The Chamber, whether we like it or not, is the sole representative of the Lebanese people.

Former President Franjiyah went on to say that certain provisions in the agreement are damaging to Lebanon's independence and sovereignty. It would appear that those who drew up these provisions are ignorant of Lebanese reality. One example of these shortcomings is the fact that the president of the Republic would not be entitled to vote in the Cabinet. He added that he also rejected other points, such as three-way power sharing. He said: Is it possible for me to forego my rights in this particular situation? Certainly not. The Maronites represent 30 percent of the deputies. Therefore, if we are to accept 41 percent of the Christian share, our representation in the Chamber becomes 20.5 percent. Others, Franjiyah said, had 19 percent of deputies, and now they are to have 41 percent. Why should they be preferred over us? Again, others had 25 percent, and now they are to have 41 percent. Why should they be preferred over us?

Franjiyah pointed out that the most important part of the agreement is that which deals with putting an end to the state of war. He expressed the view that the agreement might constitute a working document to be presented both to the Christians and to the Muslims at their conferences. When the two sides issue their statements it will become necessary to hold a national conference in Damascus. All those elements that the two sides might agree upon would immediately be enforced. Those points on which they might differ would be referred to Syrian President al-Asad for arbitration.

Franjiyah expressed his readiness to discuss the agreement with Syria on behalf of the Christians, if he should be so authorized by Bkirki.

Asked whether he will grasp the hand extended to him by the Lebanese Forces, Franjiyah said that if this hand is sincerely offered then we will respond, but, if they say one thing and do another this will leave several big question marks.

Speaker al-Husayni Meets With Premier, Comments

NC272109 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Chamber of Deputies Speaker Husayn al-Husayni visited Prime Minister Rashid Karami at his home this evening. They discussed the new political and security developments. After the meeting, which lasted approximately 1 hour, Speaker al-Husayni said: Conditions are difficult, very difficult. We must step up our contacts and consultations. It is only natural that we should have frequent discussions with his excellency Prime Minister Karami.

On President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil's decision to refer the tripartite agreement to the Chamber of Deputies, Speaker al-Husayni said: I have not been notified of anything.

He was asked: If you received a written message asking you to refer the agreement to the Chamber of Deputies, what would your position be? The speaker replied: Should the situation arise, we will react accordingly.

In response to a question on the fate of the tripartite agreement, the speaker said: The tripartite agreement is a historic opportunity to rescue the country from its present situation. It is known that the tragic events that have taken place have affected the march. However, the tripartite agreement remains the way to salvation. It is the only prospect open to us.

Chamber's Term of Office Extended to 1988

NC281247 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] The Chamber of Deputies held a session under the chairmanship of Speaker Husayn al-Husayni today. A total of 50 deputies attended the session, in addition to Prime Minister Rashid Karami, Minister 'Adil 'Usayran, and Minister Victor Qasir.

The Chamber approved 11 ordinary issues and bills on the agenda. In addition, it approved a high priority bill signed by 42 deputies calling for the extension of its term of office to 31 December 1988. It also approved a high priority bill empowering the prime minister, the minister of labor, and the minister of finance to raise salaries and wages for both the public and private sectors. Finally, it approved a high priority bill extending the employment of temporary employees in the Ministry of Information.

'Extraordinary' House Session To Open 1 February

NC271045 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1000 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Ihsan Abu Khalil, secretary general of the Chamber of Deputies, received Decree 2,972 today regarding the convening of an extraordinary session of the Chamber of Deputies from 1 February to 17 March 1986, inclusive. The following agenda has been set for the session:

The 1986 draft budget; bills that have been referred to the Chamber of Deputies and those that will be; and other bills, proposals, and texts that the Chamber of Deputies Bureau will decide to submit to the House after study by the appropriate parliamentary committees.

Phalangists Welcome Bkirki Conference Statement

NC271652 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1615 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] The Phalangist Party Political Bureau and Central Council have welcomed the statement that was issued by the Maronite conference in Bkirki. They expressed the hope that this statement would represent the first step along the road of unifying Lebanese stands and ranks.

Ja'ja' on Reason for 15 Jan Incidents

NC241350 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1145 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Excerpts] In an interview with *AL-MASIRAH* magazine, Dr Samir Ja'ja' declared: We were compelled to carry out the 15 January operation in order to return to the aims of the 12 April movement. He said: "We carried out the uprising to unite the Christians, reinstate their freedom of decision, and draw up a strategy to end their sufferings. The result was that our travelling companion [Elie Hubayqah] divided the Christians further, removed their freedom of decision, and confused the security situation with the slogan: 'The Christian community's security comes before every other consideration.'"

Dr Ja'ja' went on: In the event, our partner [Hubayqah] caused a division in the Lebanese Forces by insisting on building a second military force, which would be under his control.

Responding to a question, Dr Ja'ja' said: The unification of our military forces is not a mere possibility. It has become an established fact. It is natural that every citizen should possess arms in a country living in our conditions. What is important is that the use of these arms should be controlled. We have started to do this by setting up a large military force consisting of one battalion. Patrols of this force have begun to deploy in all areas.

Dr Ja'ja' added: Those whom this puts at a disadvantage began trying to obstruct this march. They committed the Furn al-Shubbak crime, where they detonated a booby-trapped car to kill innocent people. Those who want a confrontation should leave innocent citizens alone and challenge those concerned directly and face to face. They are cowards, otherwise they would have not put the car in a place crowded with defenseless citizens.

To Make Efforts With Syria

NC261327 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1145 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] In an interview with foreign journalists today, Dr Samir Ja'ja' said: We will make every effort for peace with the Syrians and all the Lebanese parties. However, the viewpoints of each party must be taken into consideration. Otherwise, there will not be peace, but the hegemony of one party.

Ja'ja' expressed the conviction that the Syrian Army will not attack the Christian areas in the north, the upper Al-Matn, or elsewhere. He indicated that relations with Syria are not as bad as portrayed or imagined by some people.

Dr Ja'ja' stressed that he does not oppose the current activities of Elie Hubayqah if they remain strictly political. Everyone is free to hold meetings.

On the tripartite agreement, Dr Ja'ja' said: The amendments that must be introduced need a lot of work. In addition, there must be new consultations to reach areas of agreement. He indicated that several major points in the accord need to be discussed.

Dr Ja'ja' expressed the belief that Syria is not trying to impose a specific leader on the Maronites by force. To do so would be impossible.

Asked whether Syria will agree to initiate a dialogue with the Lebanese Forces' current leadership, he replied: Why not?

Dr Ja'ja' stressed that the Lebanese Forces is not trying to monopolize the leadership of the Christian community. They are just a branch of this leadership. We are trying to establish a kind of political balance among the various Christian factions.

Dr Ja'ja' said that a committee representing all the Christian establishments would be qualified to start a dialogue with Syria. He pointed out that all neighboring states have special relations, and named France and Belgium as an example.

Answering a question on whether the Lebanese Forces will begin contacts with the Amal movement and the Progressive Socialist Party, Dr Ja'ja' said: Certainly, we will take all the necessary steps to reach peace based on mutual understanding.

Prime Minister on Cost of Living, Price Control

NC271450 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1300 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Remarks by Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following the weekly meeting of the West Beirut Coordination Committee on 27 January — recorded]

[Text] The Coordination Committee discussed the military, political, economic, and social aspects of our national situation on the grounds that what is currently happening to our people is the primary concern of all officials and the public. For this reason, everyone is interested in what is going on, and they are looking for useful solutions that will save us as soon as possible. Time is no longer a contributing factor in the search for a settlement. We must be ready to implement such solutions with the necessary speed. All of us feel the effects of the high cost of living, which is rising on a daily basis, and the inability to exercise responsibility, which would lead to the application of controls and a stop to this aggravating spiral. Thus, we decided to form a group, which will include the members of the Security Committee, in order to combat fraud, fight the rise in prices, and protect the consumer. The committee will bear primary responsibility for this task. Therefore, we will ask all concerned to do this job.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, you took a stand after President al-Jumayyil's call yesterday for a Cabinet meeting. Now that you have boycotted, or rather rejected this appeal, what is your view of our political future?

[Karami] I do not wish to comment on such subjects. However, we will define our position as things develop. I expressed my position yesterday and I repeat it again today. Thank you.

UN's Urquhart, Aime Arrive in Tyre, Meet Officials

NC251233 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Excerpts] UN Assistant Secretary General Brian Urquhart arrived in Tyre at 1000 today accompanied by his assistant, Jean-Claude Aime. They were received by Tyre District Officer Ghassan Haydar; Dawud Dawud, Amal movement's official in the south; 'Abd al-Majid Salih, Amal movement's Political Bureau member; and Major 'Ali Bahsun, gendarmerie commander in Tyre. Urquhart and his delegation toured Tyre's archeological sites. They then held a meeting with Tyre functionaries.

During the meeting, Dawud Dawud spoke. He welcomed Urquhart in the great city of Tyre and expressed hope that the United Nations, represented by Urquhart, will enforce Resolution 425.

Organization Refuses To Negotiate Release of Jews

NC240954 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 23 Jan 86 p 5

[Text] Beate Klarsfeld, the German woman who came to Lebanon seeking the release of five Jewish kidnappees, has responded to the report in yesterday's *AL-NAHAR* on the anonymous caller who telephoned, claiming to represent "the Organization of the Oppressed of the Earth."

Klarsfeld said that she is asking the organization to give the Lebanese media more information about the hostages to enable her to follow up the matter of the eight persons abducted in Kafr Hunah.

Meanwhile, "the Organization of the Oppressed of the Earth" sent the following statement to *AL-NAHAR* last night: "In the name of Almighty God. To adopt a stand is to take up arms; to negotiate is to recognize.

"The Organization of the Oppressed of the Earth assures its people that it will painstakingly seek to release all the strugglers held by the Israeli enemy and its traitorous agents. We shall also seek to discover the fate of every struggler, man or woman, abducted by the enemy and its agents. We regard this as our sacred responsibility.

"The organization also categorically denies the reports concerning it in the 22 January papers. The organization affirms that it will not negotiate with Beate Klarsfeld and that any attempt to free the imprisoned Jewish spies before the release of all the strugglers held in Al-Khiyam prison will be futile. We hold the terrorist league known as the Israeli Government responsible for the fate of the strugglers and confirm that the spies will be executed in public if the enemy procrastinates in releasing our strugglers and continues the barbaric shelling of our struggling villages. Forewarned is forearmed.

"[Signed] The Organization of the Oppressed of the Earth."

Al-Jumayyil Allegedly Wounded During Operations

NC241416 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1400 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Western diplomatic sources in Beirut have confirmed to the Voice of the Mountain radio that the Bikfayya Somoza was wounded in the hand on 16 January. He was supervising his army's attacks in 'Ayn al-Tuffahah at the time, and gave instructions to shell the nationalist positions and lines in the Duhur Shuwayr area.

Mountain, Al-Matn Fronts Reported 'Calm'

NC241518 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] The security situation on the mountain combat lines has been calm since a cease-sire arranged by the Security Committee took effect at 1425 today. No significant security developments were reported on the northern Al-Matn front this afternoon.

Al-Matn Villagers Seek Withdrawal of Gunmen

NC241759 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] There was a new development today in upper Al-Matn. A number of officials and prominent citizens from the villages of Al-Khinsharah, Bulynya, Duhur al-Shuwayr, Al-Muruj, and its outlying areas met today with Brigadier General Hashim, the commander of the Syrian forces. They demanded the withdrawal of the leftist parties' alien [al-ghuraba'] gunmen, and also asked that they remove their artillery from residential areas. They told the general about the inhuman practices of these gunmen, and demanded firmness in restoring sole responsibility for security to the Syrians.

Lebanese Planes Fly Over 'Nationalist' Positions

NC241812 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Excerpt] A guarded calm, marred by occasional machinegun fire, again prevails along the mountain combat lines. This followed acts of aggression by the Army against the nationalist areas. At 1720, the factional Army violated a cease-fire agreement reached at 1400 today. It fired heavy machineguns at Ra's al-Jabal, Shwit, and Al-Zahhar from positions in Al-Khazzanat and 'Arayya. Warplanes belonging to the Bikfayya Somoza flew over nationalist areas in Dahr al-Wahsh.

Army Repulses 'Leftist' Advance in Al-Matn

NC241930 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] At around 2055 today, leftist gunmen attempted to advance toward Tamraz Hill in the upper Al-Matn. They paved the way for this with an artillery barrage directed at Bikfayya, Al-Dawwar, and the surrounding areas. The Lebanese Army repulsed the assault and scored hits among the ranks of the attackers.

U.S.Maneuvers Off Libya Termed 'Rude Warning'

JN241312 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The United States has escalated its military threats against the Libyan Jamahiriyah by announcing the beginning of naval military maneuvers off the Libyan coast which will continue until the end of this month. Some 15 ships will take part in these maneuvers, including the two aircraft carriers *Coral Sea* and *Saratoga*. The announcement of these maneuvers was coupled with a rude warning to the Mediterranean states. The U.S. spokesman said: We want to remind them that we are here. He was alluding to Libya and its progressive, patriotic regime.

The new U.S. show of force in the Mediterranean follows U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead's failure to force the Western European states to take collective measures against the Jamahiriyah. This failure promoted the U.S. official to issue the cries of war from Brussels by announcing that the United States will take military measures against what he called terrorism in the Middle East. At the same time, U.S. Vice President George Bush issued hysterical threats against the Jamahiriyah, using rude, illogical phrases that will only contribute to escalating U.S. terrorism against the Arab nation. These threats gave the green light to military provocations in the form of naval maneuvers, indicating that an act of military aggression is being implemented.

By escalating tension in the region and by pushing the situation to the point of explosion, the United States is flouting world public opinion and holding in contempt its denunciation of the U.S. policy of aggression. Even the U.S. European allies were not satisfied with their failure to participate in the premeditated U.S. aggression, but have in one form or another criticized the U.S. measures, considering them impractical, representing a form of state terrorism that is being carried out under the pretext of fighting terrorism. This means that the United States, which is engaged in preparing for aggression, was not prepared to heed the voice of reason. The United States is lending a deaf ear to all the voices that demand a halt to the sabre-rattling and the beating of the drums of war beacuse a halt would harm the spirit of the U.S. policy, which is based on aggression, on engaging in terrorism, and on attempts to impose heegemony over peoples and strike at the struggles of the freedom movements.

However, the U.S. Administration, while going ahead in imposing its premeditated aggression in coordination with Israel, is ignoring a basic fact: that any aggression against the Arab nation and its steadfast forces will not be an excursion. The results of this aggression will be harmful to forces that kindle the flames of war because the effects of this aggression will reach u.s. interests in the region. The Arab nation and masses have enough revolutionary firmness and struggle experience to remain steadfast in the face of any imperialist-Zionist aggression, to deter this aggression, and to turn the tables on the forces that plan and implement this aggression. In doing so, the Arab nation and masses will depend on their own power and on support and assistance from the forces of freedom, progress, and socialism in the world.

AL-BA'TH Commentary

JN270718 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Press review]

[Text] Gentlemen, under the headline "The United States, Europe, and the Arabs," the newspaper *AL-BA'TH* says: Even the United States' allies have begun to feel that U.S. military escalation in the Middle East constitutes a real danger to world peace and European interests in particular. It seems that during his European tour, U.S. presidential envoy Whitehead heard talk that the Reagan administration did not like. However, the Europeans had no choice but to express their concern over the new U.S. policy toward the Middle East. Whitehead exerted his utmost to gain any West European support for current U.S. policy represented by the flexing of muscles in Mediterranean waters. However, it is known that the Europeans have their calculations as well, regardless of the alliance between Washington and these states. The Europeans have had bitter experiences in the past with U.S. administrations.

The newspaper adds: The latest of these bitter experiences was the experience of the multinational forces in Lebanon. We do not need to mention what this experience produced for both Europeans and Americans. Now, under various pretexts, the Reagan administration is seeking to push Europeans to get involved in a new unenviable position. Washington said that its concentrations and military maneuvers off the Libyan coast are a reply to the Rome and Vienna operations. The U.S. Administration insists on this position although West European allies are not convinced.

AL-BA'TH adds: Thus, the new aggressive U.S. policy toward our Arab region is not because of the Rome and Vienna operations as Washington claims. In fact, the object of this U.S. military assembly in the Mediterranean is the entire Arab region, and not just the Jamahiriyah. Proof of this is the Washington-sponsored intensive diplomatic move represented by the meetings and contacts witnessed by our region and West Europe.

AL-BA'TH points out: The United States, as is known by the entire world, does not hesitate to use any means, including military power, to achieve its objectives. If we link U.S. military escalation in the Mediterranean to the diplomatic move aimed at pushing certain Arab sides to embark on direct negotiations with the Zionist enemy for a separate settlement, that is, the termination of the Palestine question, we would then be convinced that what Washington, Israel, and other sides are preparing for is very serious and far more dangerous than some imagine in our Arab homeland.

It has become clear that the U.S. Administrahion is determined, as its officials said the day before yesterday, to implement the Reagan plan announced in the summer of 1982. This means that there is a trend to forumulate a new deal which is far more dangerous than the Camp David accords.

AL-BA'TH adds: Actually, enemy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres' optimism over the start of direct negotiations with certain sides urges us to reaffirm that the U.S. concentrations and military maneuvers and the repeated Israeli threats against Syria as well are aimed at the imposition of the U.S.-Israeli solution and, consequently, the imposition of the fait accompli policy on the entire region. Vis-a-vis that we say: There should be a unified Arab position to confront the U.S.-Israeli course. We hope that this position will be achieved before it is too late.

U.S.'Harassment' in Region Doomed To Failure

JN271457 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] He who believes that the events taking place in different parts of the Middle East are unplanned and unprogrammed isolated incidents is mistaken. This is because all these events are interlinked and interacting and stem from certain specific plans and strategic objectives and the resistance to these plans and strategic objectives. Regardless of the geographical distances separating these events, the strings pulling these events together are visible, not hidden, and end up in the vaults of the schemers of movements, maneuvers, plots, and wars in Washington and Tel Aviv. They are part of the calculations of these schemers on the basis that what exists between Israel and the United States makes Israel a U.S. tool that is directed against national liberation movements in the region, and also makes U.S. foreign policy a tool for implementing Israeli policy which, in turn, is geared toward serving the general U.S. world strategy against socialism and progressive national liberation movements in the world.

The United States' provocative muscle-flexing off Libya's shores and territorial waters is not isolated from the hostile U.S. moves against national accord and the national peaceful solution in Lebanon, or the attempts to exploit the regrettable incidents in the PDRY which controls the gateway to the red Sea, or the attempts to persuade certain Arab sides to enter into submissive direct talks with Israel, or the desperate U.S.-Israeli attempts to put pressure on those Arab forces that reject capitulation and firmly defend the Arab right to liberate the occupied Arab territories and to regain the usurped Arab rights.

All that is taking place in the Middle East today falls within the context of U.S. insistence on dominating the entire region and forcing Arab surrender to Israel. Despite all the setbacks and defeats sustained by U.S. policy in the region, the U.S. rulers have not learned their lessons and have not relented in pursuit of their objectives by every means, including pressure, pressure, threats, intervention, plotting, maneuvering, and the threat to use force. Here are Richard Murphy's statements to the press revealing the dreams still entertained by the U.S. rulers. Murphy speaks about many changes which, he says, will take place adn rearrange conditions in the region. Among other things, he expects Syria to face serious economic problems. He also referred to what he termed the eruptions in Lebanon that surprised Syria, upset its calculations, and weakened its position. The U.S. rulers entertained such dreams on many occasions in the past, but they were no more than mere dreams and hopes that had nothing to do with reality. The United States used all kinds of means in order to achieve them, but to no avail.

Indeed, the region is ready for changes. But these changes will definitely not be the ones expected by the United States. It will be exactly like when Washington dispatched its fleet and forces and the Israeli forces to Lebanon, believing that it could make the changes it hoped for. If the United States thinks that it can harass Syria by putting pressure on it in Lebanon, in the economic field, and through U.S. activities in the region, then it is mistaken and places itself on the path of certain failure. Syria, under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, is not the country that submits to threats or ultimatums, retreats before muscle-flexing, succumbs when the enemy advances, or fails to make the sacrifices needed for the defense of national and pan-Arab interests. Syria is capable of facing all possibilities competently. It is fully aware of the regional and international balances of power, has confidence in the future, and knows that U.S. imperialism will lose the battle in the region no matter what it does. The Syrian people are ready for all sacrifices. They will not submit to imperialism and Zionism and will not be intimidated by military, political, or economic pressure. As is their custom, the Syrian people will fight the plots and the plotters, foil their actions and moves, and turn the tables against them. Those who dream of changes hostile to the Arabs in the region will find themselves losers in Lebanon, Libya, The PDRY, and everywhere in the region.

Press on Dangers of Israel-Egypt 'Package Deal'

JN280823 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 28 Jan 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Package Deal and Camp David," *AL-BA'TH* says: All indications are that something big and serious is about to crystallize in the Israeli-Egyptian relations; that the so-called the political package deal, which was reached by the Egyptian and Zionist regimes and most of whose details have so far remained hidden, has been revealed as an advanced stage of the Camp David agreements by which the Egyptian regime will end its heistation in front of the Egyptian masses and Arab people and completely side with the Zionist enemy as an ally and partner in the various battles which Tel Aviv is experiencing in the region.

The paper adds: Reports are currently circulating about a forthcoming summit between Zionist enemy prime minister Shim'on Peres and Egyptian ruler Mubarak, perhaps in a European capital where Peres is making a political tour which observers link with new and fast developing events in the Middle East. This summit will declare the implementation of the package deal that will result in unprecendented Egyptian-Zionist cohesion.

Concluding, the paper says: Realizing such a concept is not the easy task its promoters in Cairo, Tel Aviv, and Washington think it is. It might even be impossible simply because we will resist it, given Syria's stand and its representation of the Arab struggle in the various arenas and among our broad masses in the great Arab homeland. We will resist and foil it because not only does it harm Egypt's security and future, and the security of this or that Arab side in isolation from all the Arabs, but it is also a means of tampering with the future of the entire nation. The future of the nation cannot be determined by tyrants and traitors but is drawn up by the Arab masses, through their blood, struggle, and martyrs.

On the same subject, *AL-THAWRAH* says: From the beginning, the Egyptian regime has been staking its existence on the Camp David agreements. Its role in the region is within this framework. This regime offers concessions to Israel because it is deeply convinced that its connection with the imperialist-Zionist schemes is indisputable. When this regime tries to infiltrate the Arab arena, it aims at expanding the Camp David circle and marketing the capitulation solutions, which have only one title; namely, liquidating the Palestinian cause.

Concluding, the paper says: It is certain that the great impasse facing the Camp David agreements will prompt the Egyptian people to intensify their national and pan-Arab struggle to get rid of the U.S. and Zionist chains and return Arab Egypt to its correct position of struggle so it will be able to play its responsible role in confronting the comprehensive Zionist threat against the Arab homeland.

Transport Minister Returns From Tunis Meeting

JN271311 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1215 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Damascus — On returning from Tunis, Transport Minister Engineer Yusuf al-Ahmad affirmed that Syria played a key role in meetings of the Council of Arab Transport Ministers within the framework of supporting the Libyan Jamahiriyah in confronting the imperialist U.S. aggressive onslaught.

In a press statement, the minister said that the work at the conference of Arab transport ministers centered on supporting Libya in confronting aggressive U.S. threats.

The minister led the Syrian delegation to meetings of the Executive Bureau for the Arab transport ministers and to the first session of meetings of the ministrial council which were held in Tunis.

Further Reportage on Weizman Trip to Egypt, Reaction

Weizman Presents Draft on Tabah

TA270528 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Minister 'Ezer Weizman will meet Egyptian President Husni Mubarak in Cairo this morning. Our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, reports that in the talks various possibilities for a meeting between the prime minister and the Egyptian president will be examined.

Our political correspondent notes that U.S. sources have recently reported that the internal situation in Egypt is complicated, and therefore President Mubarak cannot publicly meet with Mr Peres at present. The U.S. sources warned Israeli officials not to pressure the Egyptian president.

Our political correspondent has also learned that while in Cairo, 'Ezer Weizman and Avraham Tamir presented a draft copy of the arbitral compromis on Tabah. This draft copy was prepared by the legal adviser of one of the ministries who came to London during Mr Peres' stay there in order to consolidate it.

Weizman, Mubarak Discuss Tabah

TA271301 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1250 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Minister 'Ezer Weizman and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak this morning met for a private talk on bilateral relations and peace efforts in the Middle East. Egyptian officials reported that the two extensively discussed the 14-point agreement on the transfer of the Tabah conflict to arbitration. Weizman and Mubarak also discussed the results of Murphy's mission to Europe last week.

Weizman Reports To Peres

TA272015 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] This evening, Minister 'Ezer Weizman reported from Cairo to the prime minister in Bonn on his talks in Egypt. Our correspondent, Shalom Oren, reports that according to the report there was progress in the talks on everything involving relations between Israel and Egypt and the peace process. Minister Weizman is scheduled to return to Israel tonight. Tomorrow morning he will give a detailed report to the prime minister and after that, to the Cabinet.

Weizman Calls Visit 'Fruitful'

HK280320 Hong Kong AFP in English 0254 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Jerusalem, Jan 28 (AFP) — Israeli Minister without Portfolio 'Ezer Weizman returned late on Monday from a 24-hour official Cairo visit which he described as "fruitful without being decisive". Questioned by reporters at the airport, he said: "We have set neither a date nor a place for a Mubarak-Peres summit, but I am convinced that it will take place."

He said that in two 90-minute conversations, he and President Husni Mubarak had "clarified some problems" and agreed on the need to get on with international arbitration to settle their dispute over Tabah — a pocket-sized enclave on the Sinai Coast, occupied by Israel but claimed by Egypt.

Mr Weizman, whose visit was totally ignored in Tuesday's Egyptian press, said he had stressed to Mr. Mubarak the "bad effect" on Israeli public opinion of the killing last October by an Egyptian soldier of seven Israeli tourists, including four children, at Ra's al-Burqa' in the Sinai.

Mr. Weizman said he told Mr. Mubarak that Jerusalem attached the utmost importance to receiving a full report on the Egyptian enquiry into the shooting.

Last week, the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Israel, Muhammed Bassiouni said the report would not be given to Israel because such procedure was "contrary to international law".

Mr. Weizman was to discuss his trip to Cairo Tuesday with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

He was expected to ask Mr. Shamir to recommend that Israeli Ambassador to Cairo Moshe Sasson accept, in place of the enquiry report, the court judgement on Khatir Suleyman, the man responsible for shooting the Israelis, who was later found dead in his prison cell.

Mr. Weizman's visit to Cairo was treated with maximum discretion by the authorities and the press.

There was not a line about the visit in Cairo papers Tuesday morning. The only allusion to Egyptian-Israeli relations was in an article published by the semi-official daily *AL-AHRAM* on the proposed arbitration on Tabah.

The MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY (MENA) on Monday reported Mr. Weizman's departure after meeting Mr. Mubarak in a four-line dispatch. The agency also announced the resumption "next week" of negotiations on Tabah.

Weizman Returns; No Summit Set

TA280530 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Cabinet Minister 'Ezer Weizman returned home from Cairo late last night without a firm date for a summit meeting between Egyptian President Mubarak and Prime Minister Shim'on Peres. At Ben-Gurion Airport, Weizman told reporters he had explained the importance of a summit in his meetings with Mubarak.

Weizman also discussed the report on the Ra's al-Burqa' incident in which seven Israeli tourists were killed in the Sinai desert. Weizman said the verdict in the trial of the soldier who did the shooting runs 23 pages long, and he will recommend that Israel's ambassador receive the document. Only if it is not sufficient, said Weizman, should Israel ask for a fuller report.

Weizman said he did not cover the terms of reference for arbitration of the Tabah border dispute in his talks in Cairo. This is to be discussed next week when the delegation of directors general meets with Egyptian officials.

Morning Press Comments

TA280727 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0430 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] *THE JERUSALEM POST* says that relations between Israel and Egypt are at a dangerous crossroads, and urgent action is needed to prevent a deterioration. That means a summit meeting between Premier Shim'on Peres and President Husni Mubarak soon. A summit will not by itself magically remove the differences that currently beset Egypt and Israel. But if it is delayed, the differences may widen into an unbridgeable gulf.

HA'ARETZ writes that people in Cairo know full well that the 13 January Inner Cabinet resolution is binding on Minister Weizman as well. The Egyptians, presumably, realistically believe that he has no chance of obtaining the Inner Cabinet's support for arrangements that will give Israel less than what the Inner Cabinet resolution outlined as conditions for Israeli consent to arbitration over Tabah. Mr Weizman may think that Israel has missed some chance to warm up the cold peace, but since his own power and that of the Alignment were insufficient to take advantage of the opportunities because the voters forced them into a coalition with the Likud, there is presently no alternative but to pursue the course which led to the Inner Cabinet decision 2 weeks ago. Thus, a summit between the leaders is desirable, but it will not shorten the way to a full and precise arbitral compromis.

HATZOFE says that some of the ministers operated on the basis of the information they received from Avraham Tamir, the director general of the Prime Minister's Office, which was soon discovered to be far from reality. Nevertheless, Foreign Minister Shamir consented to allow Mr Weizman and Mr Tamir to make their trips, assuming that if Weizman should succeed, Shamir himself would be crowned with success, while if Weizman should fail, this would be regarded as his own fault. It is doubtful whether what the paper calls Mr Weizman's naughty behavior, which sometimes broke all restrictions and boundaries during Al-Sadat's era, could also lead to positive results in the age of Mubarak, as circumstances have changed.

'AL HAMISHMAR writes that the mission of extricating Mr Peres from his catch-22 situation will not be achieved by foreigners: the Egyptians, the West Europeans, or the Americans. It would be a mistake to wait for Mubarak, Husayn, Reagan, or anyone else to make decisions, apply pressure that will work to the benefit of the Labor Party and to the Likud's unbearable detriment, and at the same time satisfy the majority of the Israeli public. Salvation will not come from summit meetings; it can only come from courageous decisions by the prime minister.

Midday Press Questions Trip

TA280919 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0900 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Review of midday press editorials]

[Text] Both papers deal with 'Ezer Weizman's controversial trip to Cairo. *YEDI'OT AHARONOT* says that the trip to Cairo, which has already been dubbed the salvation trip, rasies some questions. First, why is a minister without portfolio, rather than the prime minister or the vice prime minister who is also the foreign minister, the savior of the country? Second, why the surprising exclusion of the Likud ministers from the dangerous game? Third, if it turns out that the mission failed, how will it be possible to call ministers to task for actions which they learned about only from the press?

MA'ARIV says that the gist of the problem is not necessarily a meeting between Peres and Mubarak, but rather the implementation of peace. Once negotiations born of goodwill are underway, a solution to most of the difficulties will be found.

Shamir on Reason for Trip

TA280539 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
0505 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Address by Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir to Herut activists in Nes Ziyyona "a few hours before Minister 'Ezer Weizman's aircraft landed" back in Israel on 27 January — recorded]

[Text] The Egyptians said: Let us strike a package deal [last two words in English]: You will pursue the course of arbitration over Tabah, while we will effect complete normalization of relations in the fields of trade, tourism, and culture, and a clampdown on hostile propaganda — everything. This is nothing new, and it stems directly from the peace treaty which the Egyptians are in any case obligated to comply with. But everything has come to a halt due to Tabah.

We received all sorts of written promises and commitments from Egypt, such as: Conciliation will precede arbitration, and all the outstanding issues in our bilateral ties will be settled. But what happened? The impression is that all these things which have happened over the past 12 months were done solely in order to obtain this Israeli decision [the Inner Cabinet resolution on Tabah] without the various additions. And once this was achieved, what did we find out? That this is not a problem between the Alignment and the Likud. 'Ezer Weizman wanted to go to Egypt so that, through his personal charm and magic and thanks to his good ties there, he would be able to make headqay and improve relations. I told him: Go ahead. The problem of peace between us and the Arab countries is not a domestic Israeli problem. Anyone who wishes to turn it into an internal matter is being misleading. It is a problem involving us and the Arabs.

On Territory for Peace

TA270544 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir last night addressed the 65th annual convention of WIZO [Women's International Zionist Organization — FBIS] in Tel Aviv. Shamir said that territory in exchange for peace is not a workable formula in the Middle East, and that Egypt bears the burden of responsibility for the entire peace process in the region. Tony Gadot reports:

[Begin recording] [Gadot] In his speech, Mr Shamir outlined a number of the foreign policy guidelines in the coalition agreement: that peace efforts based on the Camp David accords will be sustained; that first priority will be given to expanding and deepening the peace with Egypt; and that Israel seeks an agreement with Jordan and a solution to the problem of the Palestinian Arabs. But he said when dealing with a neighboring country which has been at war with Israel, it is necessary to insure that its commitment to peace be clear-cut and serious.

[Shamir] We have already seen that territory in exchange for peace is not a workable formula. A sincere desire for peace must be shared by both sides, and such a desire can be explored and manifested only through direct and unfettered negotiations.

[Gadot] Israel therefore cannot accept an international peace conference in which the majority of the participants will be enemies of Israel or political adversaries.

[Shamir] Egypt now bears a heavy burden of responsibility for the entire peace process in the region. If the treaty between us and Egypt is a success, it will increase the prospects of extending the peace process to other Arab countries.

[Gadot] On other matters, Shamir said that before long, Israel may have news from Africa, following the renewal of relations with the Ivory Coast. And in conclusion, said that Israel has no evidence that the Soviet Union intends to restore relations with Israel. [end recording]

Rabin on Importance of Trip

TA280731 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Last night, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin addressed Mr Weizman's trip to Egypt and told the participants of the Women's International Zionist Organization, who conferred for their 19th conference, that the question of whether or not Weizman managed to arrange a summit is not the truly important issue:

[Begin Rabin recording — in English] Strenthening of the peace with Egypt should be the first and the foremost priority. If Weizman succeeded to bring about a meeting between Mubarak and Peres is of not great importance. The basic question is to what extent Israel and Egypt will succeed to overcome the stalemate in... [fading into superimposed Hebrew translation] [end recording]

Strenghteing peace with Egypt should be the first priority. It is immaterial whether or not Weizman succeeded in bringing about a summit, Minister Rabin said. The question is to what extent Egypt and Israel will succeed in overcoming the stalemate in their relations, and how successful they are in reaching a package deal on the border demarcation, on Tabah, and on the normalization of relations. These are the really important questions.

Minister Rabin also addressed the growing military strength of Syria, and said that it still poses a potential threat of war with Israel. Although its military power cannot compare with ours, its logic is not ours, either.

Military Source on Syrian Army Training, Missiles

TA271519 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] A senior military source in the north has reported that over the past year the Syrians have trained their army in a different way than during the previous 4 years. The source told our military correspondent, Shmu'el Tal, that the question of whether Syria will reintroduce missiles into Lebanese territory is not important because the most serious threat actually comes from the SAM-2'S, which are positioned on Syrian soil. He said it is clear to the Syrians that Israel can destroy the missiles, but such a destruction would carry a potential for a deterioration. However, in the future situations such as increased terrorist activity from the Lebanese Al-Biqa' will be examined, situations which would require Israel to act and then also be forced to attack the missiles.

'Source' Warns of Jordanian-Syrian Military Pact

TA280912 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 28 Jan 86 p 3

[Report by Hayim Ravya]

[Excerpt] "The rapprochement between Jordan and Syria might end in a military pact," according to a senior military source in the north. He added that the development of relations between Jordan and Syria depends on the political process between Jordan and Israel. However, the Jordanian-Syrian border currently calmer than it was in the past.

Argentine, Uruguayan Presidents To Visit 'This Year'

TA261415 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Argentine President Rual Alfonsin And Uruguayan President Julio Sanguinetti will visit Israel this year. This was announced by the head of the Latin America desk at the Foreign Ministry in a meeting with foreign correspondents in Jerusalem.

The Uruguayan president will arrive in Israel in 4 months while the Argentine president will come at a later date this year. It was also announced that the Uruguayan vice president and foreign minister will arrive in Israel as early as next week. This will be the first visit in 10 years of Uruguayan officials at that level.

Government Asked To Approve Spanish Envoy

TA241735 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] The Spanish Government has announced that it had asked the Israeli Government to approve the appointment of Pedro Lopez Aguirre-bengoa for the post of ambassador. This was reported by a spokesman for the Spanish Government today.

Aguirre-bengoa is 49 years old, and recently served as Spain's ambassador to Greece, and before that was the director of the Spanish Foreign Ministry's Middle East and North Africa Division.

Cabinet Hears Shamir Report, Approves Hadas

TA261058 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1045 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir today reported to the Cabinet on Shim'on Peres' talks in Europe. He said that agreement was reached with the Spanish prime minister on bilateral economic cooperation, and pointed out that the Netherlands prime minister promised to continue his efforts on the matter of Soviet Jewry.

The Cabinet today approved the appointment of Shmu'el Hadas as Israel's ambassador to Spain.

The Cabinet also dicided that the Ministerial Committee for Economic Affiars will discuss the fate of Israel shipyards again on Tuesday.

Fernandez-Ordonez Congratulates Shamir on Ties

TA271014 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 27 Jan 86 p 2

[Report from Jerusalem by the political affairs correspondent]

[Text] Spanish Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez yesterday sent a message to Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir congratulating him on the establishment of relations between the two countries.

The message reads: "On the advent of the establishment of relations between our countries, allow me to express my satisfaction, and wish Mr Shamir that the relations will develop and contribute to peace all over the world, and particularly in the Middle East."

In his message, he announced his acceptance of the appointment of Mr Mordekhay 'Amihay as charge d'affaires of the Israeli Embassy in Madrid and his appointment of Juan-Lopez de (Chicheri) as charge d'affaires of the Spanish Embassy in Tel Aviv. The Spanish diplomat has served as the head of the Spanish UN representation in Geneva, while his Israeli counterpart has served as Mr Hadas' deputy in the Israeli mission to the International Tourism Organization in Madrid.

Yesterday, the Cabinet approved the appointment of Shmu'el Hadas as ambassador to Spain, and this appointment was approved by Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez. It has been agreed that at first a charge d'affaires will be appointed to the Spanish Embassy, and that he will activate it until the ambassador arrives. The Israeli charge will activate the Israeli Embassy in Spain until the permanent ambassador arrives there.

Minister Perceives 'Cold Wind' From Jordan, Egypt

TA241836 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Labor's Health Minister, Mordekhay Gur, has said that he does not expect any progress in the near future on talks between Israel and Jordan, notwithstanding the meetings held by Prime Minister Peres in London and elsewhere.

Gur told Israel radio that following meetings over the past few days with leading personalities in the territories, some of whom had returned from Jordan and Egypt, he had gained the impression that a cold wind was blowing from these quarters. The health minister said that it was becoming apparent that Jordan had forged stronger links with Syria than had been expected, and that Egypt was finding it difficult to promote the peace process with Israel because of her own domestic difficulties. Minister Gur concluded that the Israel Government should now, therefore, concentrate on Israel's internal affairs, particularly in the economic sphere.

Palestinians Said Returning to Sidon, Iran Involved

TA271543 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] A senior source has said that many Palestinians have recently returned to Sidon and are infiltrating the security strip from there. One can say that the town of 'Ayn al-Hulwah and the neighboring refugee camp are controlled by Palestinians who are supporters of 'Arafat. The source pointed out to our military correspondent, Shmu'el Tal, that there is a noticeably greater involvement of Iranian elements, who are providing the local population with economic aid, and this is aimed at gaining a foothold among them. It seems that the message involved in the fleeing of hundreds of inhabitants of the village of Kunin after the attack against the army of southern Lebanon was well taken by the Amal organization.

Contacts Increase To Appoint New W. Bank Arab Mayor

TA261059 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 26 Jan 86 p 4

[Report by Pinhas 'Inbari]

[Text] Our correspondent has learned that contacts for appointing mayors to Ramallah and Al-Birah in the near future have entered high gear.

It has been decided to reject the candidacy of PLO supporters and to appoint pro-Jordanian notables. The prime candidate for the municipality of Ramallah is Nadim Zarru, who was mayor during the beginning of Israeli occupation but who was later expelled to Jordan, where he was appointed a minister. The difficulty is that Nadim Zarru spends a lot of time out of Ramallah, and now also he is not in the city. It has been decided to check with him to see whether he is willing to take the job.

The main candidate for the municipality of Al-Birah is Ibrahim (al-Far), head of the local Chamber of Commerce, who has already petitioned among local residents for his election. The Chamber of Commerce has also appealed to Jordan to receive its blessing, but was told to wait.

As for the municipality of Hebron, it has been decided not to act at this point and to give precedence to Ramallah and Al-Birah. One of the main reasons for this is fear of the settler's reactions.

IDF Detains Two, Erects Roadblocks After Stoning

TA271100 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1032 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] An IDF vehicle was stoned in the Qalandiyah refugee camp a short time ago. The windshield of the vehicle was smashed and consequently the driver swerved from his course and hit a local woman who was walking by the side of the road. Following the incident, local inhabitants gathered at the site of the accident and reinforcements were alerted to the place to disperse the gathering. Two local inhabitants were detained and another fled in the direction of 'Atarot. Roadblocks were erected in the area.

ALGERIA

Chadli Bendjedid Receives Al-Qadhdhafi

LD281223 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi arrived at Ain Amenes at 1130 today. He was welcomed by FLN Secretary General and President Chadli Bendjedid, who this morning continued the tour he began yesterday to the southern parts of the country.

President Bendjedid Receives Foreign Dignitaries

LD270442 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Today brother Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic, secretary general of the party, received at the presidency a delegation from the YSP led by Mr Anis Hasan Yahya, member of the YSP Politburo. The meeting was attended by brother Abdelkader Ben Kasi, director of international affairs and cooperation at the presidency, and the PDRY ambassador to Algeria.

Brother Chadli Bendjedid also received a delegation from the Egyptian Committee for Friendship and Cooperation headed by Mr Ahmad Hamrush. The meeting was attended by brothers Abdelkader Ben Kasi, director of international affairs and cooperation at the presidency, and Mohamed Yazid, member of the permanent secretariat of the Central Committee charged with friendship and solidarity with the people.

In addition, the brother president received today Mr Bernardo Sepulveda Amor, the Mexican secretary of foreign relations, who conveyed a message to the president of the republic from the Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid. This meeting was attended by Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, and the ambassadors of both countries.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Speaks on U.S. Threat, Retaliation

LD281224 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2140 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Speech delivered by Libyan Leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at 27 January International Communities Congress in Tripoli — recorded]

[Text] Brothers and sisters: I have come to this encounter to greet this international gathering which brings together the communities present on Libyan territory from all parts of the world — men, women, even children, young people, and old men from all peoples and from all continents. This internationalist manifestation in the city of Tripoli crowns a series of internationalist manifestations held in other towns in the Jamahiriyah which the world has seen over recent days and weeks. It is [loud indistinct chants interrupt al-Qadhdhafi] it is an international gathering proof of which can be seen by observers and reporters. Fortunately, groups of U.S. reporters are present here to report to the U.S. people and to report to the governments of Western Europe and to the U.S. White House [indistinct chants] this international message, an international message that will be reported by the world press present here to the U.S. President, to the U.S. Congress, to the CIA, and to the U.S. Pentagon.

The world press reports that all peoples from all continents support Libya and are against the United States. [indistinct chants] We, the sons of the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the sons of the Arab nation are quite content with this international support. We do not need to write or hold daily news conferences as the U.S. White House and the U.S. State Department do. We do not need to write tons of papers. We do not need to send envoys out to persuade the world. We are quite content with the world press reporting these events, these gatherings of the sons of people from all over the world — from all parts of the world, and from all continents. The world press is reporting this international gathering to them, this international support, this international consensus against the United States; that is with the Libyan people, with the palestinian people, and with the Arab nation.

We are quite content — brothers and sisters from all parts of the world, from all the continents of the world — we are quite content with this gathering. We are quite content with these internationalist manifestations which have underlined to the world that Libya, which so far has been the land of the Arabs, is from now on the Jamahiriyah of all people, of all the masses. [indistinct slogans and chanting]

Libya is the state of all the masses. Libya is the Mecca of all free men in the world. Libya is the world fortress of freedom; it is the world pillar for all the strugglers for freedom. This means the peoples of Africa, the peoples of the United States, Australia, and even the islands dispersed in the oceans are represented in this international gathering. This gathering gets its strength, its importance, and it influence from the fact that it is not a gathering of government representatives. The strength of this gathering stems from the fact that it represents the masses. These people support the Libyan people; these masses from the continents of the world support the Libyan people. This is the cry of the peoples all over the world against Reagan, against the United States, against imperialism, and against Zionism. [indistinct slogans and chants].

If the United States [indistinct slogans and chants interrupt al-Qadhdhafi] is currently massing dozens of ships of it naval forces to confront the Libyan people, and massing aircraft carriers, bringing them from other oceans to mass them off the shores of the Libyan people, here and in random order, the peoples of the earth are gathering in the Libyan land to declare that they are confronting the United States. I believe that this gathering is the strongest of historic gatherings; it is the strongest gathering of all time.

The forces of the peoples of the earth who cherish freedom, cherish peace and support the Libyan and Palestinian people and who support the Arab nation, are stronger than the U.S. concentrations, stronger than the U.S. 6th Fleet and stronger than the U.S. 7th Fleet which sent a number of its units to join the U.S.

6th Fleet confronting the Libyan people. These concentrations of the masses, these popular concentrations, these international concentrations are stronger than the U.S. concentrations. The U.S. concentrations will evaporate, will be destroyed; this empire will vanish just at the fascist, Nazi invading and racist empires vanished before them throughout history. Only peoples will remain. Immortality is for the peoples; power is for the peoples. These peoples now on Libyan soil are putting Reagan to shame, challenging imperialism and challenging Zionism [chanting] challenging aggression. Does imperialism not learn its lessons?

Are the imperialists and the racists not ashamed of the cries of the peoples who challenge them and despise them and stand against them? Is the U.S. President not ashamed and embarrassed when he is confronted with the cry of the peoples on Libyan territory, in front of the international gatherings on Libyan soil? Do the imperialists not learn their lesson? Do they no hear the cries of the people from all over the world as they shame them, as they support the Palestinian people, and call for the liberation of Palestine? As they support the Libyan people and challenge the U.S. fleet and challenge the U.S. maneuvers? Brothers, here we are stronger than the United Nations, stronger than the UN General Assembly, stronger than the Security Council. Here are the peoples, here are the masses from all over the world, without representation, without deceit, without mediation.

Brothers and sisters throughout the world, here is strong support; here is world Jamahiri support in favor of the Libyan people in the Gulf of Sidra. These resolutions, which emanate from these peoples represented on Libyan soil are stronger than the resolutions of the International Court of Justice, and stronger than the resolutions of the UN General Assembly, because the UN General Assembly consists of the representatives of governments. However, here we find the world masses, here we find all the peoples of the earth without representation. Here we find the resolution of the peoples and the will of the nations from everywhere in the world. This is stronger than any resolution adopted by the representatives of governments or adopted by elected or appointed councils. The resolution confirms the right of Libyan people in the Gulf of Sidra, because all the peoples on earth have supported the Libyan people in defending the Gulf of Sidra. All the peoples on earth have expressed their readiness to fight on the side of the Libyan people for the Gulf of Sidra. Therefore, the Gulf of Sidra, according to the resolution of the nations, the resolution of the peoples, the resolution of the international peoples congresses which are present on Libyan soil and which represent all the peoples of the world, they announced that the Gulf of Sidra is a Libyan gulf and that the Libyan people have the right to defend it, and that all the peoples support the Libyan people, and will even fight by their side to protect the Gulf of Sidra. Therefore, we have wrested an international mass resolution which has emanated from the will of peoples, from the will of nations, from every corner on earth.

Brothers: It is supposed that governments are created by peoples, that the United Nations is created by peoples, that the Security Council is created by peoples, that the International Court of Justice is created by the nations of the earth. Who is greater then? What is the source of power? Is it the nations that have created the International Court of Justice? The United Nations? The Security Council and all the international and regional organizations emanating from the UN? Where does sovereignty lie? And law, and legitimacy? Do they belong to the nations or to those organizations created by these nations?

Assuredly the source of sovereignty is the peoples, the masses, who, it is supposed, have created all governments in the world; they have created the United Nations and the UN Security Council. So long as these peoples, these nations — the sources of power — have gathered on Libyan land and declared that the Gulf of Sidra is a Libyan gulf, an indivisible part of Libyan territory, and that all these peoples are prepared to fight for the Gulf of Sidra, then, even if the United Nations, even if the UN Security Council, even if the International Court of Justice were to issue any decision, even in the distant future, to the effect that the Libyan people have no right to it, such a decision would be null and void, without any value, since, this month we have elicited these decisions from the international people's congresses which represent all the peoples of the earth on Libyan soil. They have declared that they support the Libyan people in its defense of the Gulf of Sidra, and that they will fight for the Gulf of Sidra. We have, therefore wrested international ligitimacy to the effect that the Gulf of Sidra is a Libyan Gulf, that it is part of Libyan territory, that it is the right of the Libyan people to defend it, and that all the peoples of the earth support the Libyan people. More still, they are prepared to volunteer and fight with the Libyan people to defend the Gulf of Sidra. Therefore, we have wrested the decision that is above all decisions; We have wrested the decision of the masses, the decision of the nations of the earth which is bigger than the United Nations, bigger than the International Court of Justice and stronger than the U.S. decisions.

Brothers and sisters from all over the world, I want to say to you, after the peoples of the earth have affirmed that the Gulf of Sidra is a Libyan gulf and the Libyan people have the right to defend it, and that all these peoples are prepared — these internationalist congresses have also declared — to volunteer and defend the Gulf of Sidra. Therefore, from an international, internationalist, and legal point of view we have wrested our right, because the Gulf of Sidra is an indivisible part of our territory.

On the other hand, I want to tell you, after this, that the issue is not the Gulf of Sidra. Nor is it the issue of the two incidents at Rome and Vienna airports. The issue is that of imperialism which wants to destroy the resistance of people. It wants to destroy the will of the peoples who aspire to freedom and emancipation. Imperialism and racism are the enemise of the masses. They want to dominate man everywhere, to exploit man, to enslave man, to oppress man. This is the international racism represented by the United States; this is the international racism represented by Israel. These are the real enemise of mankind, the enemise of peoples, the enemies of freedom, the enemies of peace, the enemies of happiness.

The issue is not an issue of the Gulf of Sidra or the two incidents at Rome and Vienna airports. The issue is the enmity between peoples and imperialism, between peoples and racism, between nations and international tyranny, between the combatants for freedom and the enemies of freedom.

Brothers, Nicaragua is not accused of the two incidents in Rome and Vienna airports, but the United States and Reagan have mined the ports of Nicaragua. They have imposed an economic and military blockade against Nicaragua. When Reagan imposed the blockade on Nicaragua and mined its territorial waters with a military and economic blockade, was Nicaragua accused of the incidents at Rome and Vienna airports? Never. Was Angola involved in the incidents at Rome and Vienna airports when the white racists in South Africa were set against it? Was Cuba involved in the incidents at Rome and Vienna airports? Was North Korea involved in these same incidents? Was Iran involved? Were the peoples of Latin America involved? Was Salvadore Allende involved or accused of the incidents at Rome and Vienna airports? And Grenade. Maurice Bishop — was he involved in the incidents at Rome and Vienna? Are the people of Vietnam involved in the Rome and Vienna incidents? Are the people of South Africa accused of involvement at Rome and Vienna airport incidents? Are the people of Namibia involved? Are the people of Mozambique involved?

These peoples are suffering like the Libyan people from blatant anti-U.S. defiance — racist, tyrannical, defiance; from provocation, muscle-flexing, from hatred and rancor [sentence as heard]. These peoples are not accused of the incidents at Rome and Vienna airports. How does one explain the economic and military blockade and the physical liquidations and assassinations perpetrated by the United States and U.S. intelligence against the peoples I have mentioned, and against [word indistinct] these peoples I have mentioned. Was Lumumba involved in the incidents at Rome and Vienna airports when he was physically liquidated? Was Nkrumah involved? Was Ahmed Sekou Toure Ahmed Sukarno involved in the Rome and Vienna incidents when they engineered a fascist coup and toppled him and toppled Nkrumah? They were physically liquidated but did not participate in the Rome and Vienna incidents.

All these leaders, all these revolutionaries, were physically liquidated by imperialism and racism. Martin Luther King, did he participate in the Rome and Vienna incidents?? This entire list of martyrs from all over the world were physically liquidated by the United States — were physically liquidated by imperialism and racism. These revolutions topple some [words indistinct]. These peoples are now being beseiged by the U.S. fleets — a military and economic blockade, exactly the same as imperialism and racism are doing with the blacks — Reagan hatched plans to liquidate me personally. He is a criminal. If there was such a law in the United States he would have been put on trial for being a murderer, a criminal, and a violator of the U.S. Constitution and laws. To hell with you Reagan! To hell with you Reagan! To hell with you Reagan! [audience chants "To hell with you Reagan!"]

What is taking place against Libya is a true copy of what took place and is taking place against the free everywhere in the world. What is taking place against me personally is what took place against those victims I mentioned all over the world. What is taking place against the Libyan people is exactly what took place and is taking place against the peoples I mentioned. This is because the issue is now quite clear before the whole world — it is not the issue of the Gulf of Sidra because the Gulf of Sidra is a foregone conclusion — we will die for it; it is a gulf inside Libya; Libyan territorial sovereignty has always covered this gulf. It is inevitably a historic gulf in the law of sea. It is a vital gulf on which all Libyan oil terminals are located, as well as the Libyan petrochemical industries, and the oil and gas fields — all these are to be found in the Gulf of Sidra — on land and at sea. It divides the Libyan soil into two parts. Therefore for all these reasons nobody is permitted — any people whose circumstances were the same as those of the Libyan people would do this — to enter this area because this threatens the territorial integrity and the sensitive areas of this country. For these reasons the Gulf of Sidra is regarded as part of Libyan soil and we do not allow anyone to penetrate by sea or by air [words indistinct].

But the issue is not the issue of this gulf. This is a justification, but it is an exposed justification; it is a false justification. We can expose it to the world. The Rome and Vienna incidents [words indistinct] these were excuses. These too were used as justifications but were exposed. Until now the U.S. journalists [words indistinct] the peoples on earth are stricken by all complexes is incapable of providing the world with any evidence to show who carried out the Rome and Vienna operations. Even those Palestinians whose names are being mentioned — we challenge them to provide one piece of evidence that those Palestinians were the ones who actually carried out this action. Maybe the Palestinians were the ones who carried out this action, but which Palestinians? No one can show who. Those who survived were said to be the survivors of the Sabra and Shatila massacres which were committed by Sharon, the Israeli minister. He should be tried as a criminal and murderer. Reagan is demanding a Palestinian by the name of Abu Nidal; Reagan wants to put him on trial. Why doesn't Reagan demand Sharon go on trial? Reagan is a racist! Reagan is a racist! [chantings]. He uses racism against Arab nationalism. Who is the murderer? Is it Sharon or Abu Nidal? Sharon [words indistinct] he massacred (?hundreds of) children at the Palestinian Sabra and Shatila camps. But until now Reagan has no evidence to suggest that Abu Nidal carried out the Rome and Vienna operations.

Reagan accuses (?other peoples) and yet once again he lacks evidence even regarding the individuals who carried out those operations. Who are they? These are excuses which we are exposing to these peoples today — men and women who represent five or six continents of the world. We are exposing them before these journalists. The U.S. exercises opposite the Libyan shores have no connection with the Rome and Vienna incidents because the latter are unattributed because nobody has admitted to the world which organization carried out those operations. Furthermore, the acts the United States committed were against other peoples who are not connected with the Rome and Vienna incidents. These peoples have no Gulf of Sidra. Nicaragua has no Gulf of Sidra. Vietnam has no Gulf of Sidra, Korea has no Gulf of Sidra. Angola has no Gulf of Sidra. Iran has no Gulf of Sidra. Syria has no Gulf of Sidra. Pakistan has no Gulf of Sidra. [loud applause here when Pakistan is mentioned by name; chantings are heard: "To Hell With America!"] Palestine has No Gulf of Sidra. Therefore the matter concerns a challenge to the freedom of the Libyan people, and ultimately a challenge to the freedom of all peoples on earth. It is an imperialist threat to all the peoples who want liberation.

The United States occupied Grenada because Grenada wanted to be free. [words indistinct] 100 thousand want to be free.

Imagine, they show contempt toward peoples and see them as [word indistinct]. These anti-freedom racists used to enslave the Africans and sell them throughout the world and used to evaluate the African according to his age, weight, the number of teeth he has, and not according to his human value. [chantings] Brothers, it suffices that the United States does not recognize that blacks are human beings. How can we ask it to recognize the Palestinian people's right, and and how can we ask it to recognize that the Gulf of Sidra is a Libyan Gulf when it does not recognize that blacks are human beings? The imperialist, aggressive, racist mentality is very backward; it is extremely vile; it does not recognize that blacks are human beings. Imagine, Reagan does not recognize that a black is a complete human being. Evidence of this lies in the fact that Reagan leads a state that distinguishes between a white man and a black. To hell with Reagan and to hell with the United States! [chantings] Brothers, this is neo-Nazism — a new Hitler whose mentality we cannot change. This is because his mentality is extremely backward; extremely reactionary; fanatical, racist, and hostile to all mankind. He wants to be installed as God; he suffers from the complex of power and power mania; he suffers from a series of psychological complexes caused by nuclear power.

He does not want anyone except himself to live on earth. He shows contempt for Grenada because it has a population of 100,000 people. He said that Grenada does not deserve to live and does not deserve freedom; he invaded it with his fascist forces. He said that Angola, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa — these blacks — do not deserve to live; they should live under U.S. imperialist, and racist domination. The people of Palestine — the same [chantings].

This mentality — this mentality is very petrified. One cannot negotiate with it or come to an understanding with it. This is because it lacks all evidence and all proof. It lacks all logic. The proof of this is that it does not resort in its conduct with the world and other nations to anything except force.

Reagan does not negotiate with Libya except through the U.S. 6th Fleet, and through an economic blockade. He does not deal with the Lebanese people except through the *New Jersey* and its huge shells. Look at the imperialist logic! Look at the U.S. logic! It holds dialogue with Libyan people through the 6th Fleet. It threatens the nations of Asia with the 7th Fleet.

It has no link or connection with nations except through military bases. Any nation that wants to walk alongside the United States must submit to having a U.S. military base. Look at the nations that befriend the United States. Turkey wanted to be a friend of the United States, and military bases were set up there. This is U.S. friendship — military bases. In the past Greece wanted to be a friend of the United States and join the Atlantic Alliance — military bases were established there. Nuclear missiles were stationed in Western Europe. The first nuclear strike in a third world war will be in Western Europe and its victim will be Western Europe.

Look at the relations between the United States and the nations of the world. They are not ethical or cultural relations with joint benefits and mutual respect. Nuclear missiles, military bases — just imagine — are these ways to hold dialogue? There is no dialogue at the Security Council, the United Staates is unable to establish its own right and that of its client Israel in the United Nations. Consequently each time the United States finds itself compelled to use the right of veto. The use of veto is evidence of its inability. It is proof that if the United Nations condemns an action and a resolution is to be adopted against it, the United States is compelled to use the right of veto. This repreents a negation of logic and dialogue and the will of nations.

So the United States lacks logic and lacks proof. It is unable to negotiate, nor does it have any intention of negotiating. Consequently its negotiations with nations take the form of military force, military maneuvers, naval fleets, and economic blockades.

This is a historic and international opportunity for me to address the nations of the world at these international festivals which have been held on Libyan soil in support of Libyan people and against U.S. imperialist hegemony, expansion, aggression, and oppression in alliance with Zionism. Here, we — blacks, whites, yellows, reds, and greens — are human beings with equal rights; we are all equals on Libyan soil. [chants] We here constitute a new world power. These days a new world power is being born, a power hostile to U.S. imperialism, to racism, and Zionism. This power is the power of the peoples, the power of the masses.

In the past, I have called brothers and sisters from all over the world to form a wide international front of the oppressed and those threatened by imperialism and racism to confront this common enemy. [chantings heard: "Down, down with the United States"] However, the governments were apprehensive and afraid. They faced a U.S. threat against setting up this front, because the United States was terrified at the establishment of such a front on a world level and exerted pressure on many governments, warning them against setting up this front.

Now, and at this historic opportunity provided to us by imperialism, we the people, we the masses, we the nations have bypassed the governments and have formed a world masses front comprising all peoples of the globe. And if Libya was the headquarters of the pan-Arab command of the Arab nations revolutionary forces, it is also the headquarters and meeting point for the international forces fighting against imperialism, fascism, reaction, racism, and Zionism. Now the struggle has materialized upon the free land of Libya, the only Jamahiriyah on earth, the only state of the masses. The struggle on this land has formed, escalated and been crowned today by the conclusion of a series of rallies and international people's congresses on Libyan land. We say now or rather ask the secretariat of this international people's congress to declare, at the conclusion of these international rallies on Libyan soil which represent all peoples of the globe, the birth of the Popular International Front, with its headquarters in Libya, to combat and eliminate imperialism, Zionism, racism, reaction, and fascism all over the world. [chanting]

We, brothers from all over the world, we are before all the world in a state of challenge. We are on one side and Reagan and his empire are on the other. The Jamahiriyah is on one side and imperialism is on the other. There are barriers between us. We are on one side of the barriers and they are on the other.

On this side where I stand, people, nations, and masses stand alongside me. On the side where Reagan stands are imperialism, Zionism, fascism, fleets, and military force. On this side there is the will of peoples; on the other side is the greedy ambition of the despots, the greedy ambition of the imperialists. So we today announce from Libyan land the emergence of the World People's Front with its leadership and headquarters in Libya. It covers all parts of the world, all the six continents of the world, and the struggle from now on is stepped up against imperialism everywhere, against racism everywhere, against Zionism everywhere, against fascism, against reaction, until the victory of freedom on the six continents of the world is achieved; until peoples are victorious; until jamahiriyas are set up; until the end of oppression and exploitation.

To hell with imperialism, racism, Zionism, fascism and reaction on the six continents of the world. [chantings in English: "Down down with the United States"] From now on, brothers, and proceeding from these internationalist manifestations on Libyan soil, in which all the people's of the earth are represented, we set up world congresses everywhere in the world; we set up revolutionary committees everywhere in the world. [chantings: "God is great"] We announce that if Libya is the state of all Arabs, it is now the state of all the masses, all the strugglers for freedom, all the fighters against imperialism and racism. [indistinct slogans]

[Following is spoken by Al-Qadhdhafi in English] Brothers, we have to start everywhere in the world to establish people's conferences and revolutionary committees; we must delcare the birth of the People's International Front everywhere in the world: Now! Now! Now! [crowd chants: "Now! Now! Now!"] and we have to decide that Libya is the center of this People's International Front: Libya is your homeland! Libya is the land [al-Qadhdhafi's voice drownd out by chanting and slogans including: "Down, down with the United States"]. Libya is a state of masses; Libya is a state of masses, masses from all over the world — blacks, whites, all races, all religions; there is no difference between us [chants and indistinct slogans].

You have the rights and you must bear the duties toward you homeland Libya. You must fight with us; we are ready to fight with you. Our common goal is freedom, dignity, glory [indistinct slogans]. My brothers, I have to say in front of you, I have to bear my responsibility to support you, to [word indistinct] the struggle with imperialism, Zionism, racism everywhere in the world [chantings].

This day is historical [word indistinct]; this day is a historical [word indistinct]. It is an historical opportunity to create an international front against imperialism, against Zionism, against racism. We must fight against them. Our [Al-Qadhdhafi's voice is drowned out by chantings].

Our determination, our will, our [word indistinct] is stronger than the will of imperialism, stronger than Reagan and his fleets everywhere. We are stronger [chantings heard: "Down, down with the United States"] You have the right like your brother Libyans here to join the military forces, the Libyan Air Force, the Libyan naval force, the anti-aircraft [defense], the infantry. You have the right to be soldiers, to be officers, to be cadets in all the military institutions in Libya. You have the same right of your Libyan brothers, everywhere there must be a people's committee; everywhere there must be a people's conference, a revolutionary committee. [chantings and indistinct slogans] It is the commencement of the advent of the era of the masses. It is the era of masses, the era of peoples, the era of nations. All masses must be free everywhere in the world. No difference between black and white. [chantings] We are brothers on the earth. We are to fight for freedom, for others, for equality, for justice, we are to fight shoulder to shoulder.

Down with Reagan! Down with imperialism! Down with Reagan! Down with [word indistinct]! Down with imperialism! Down with Zionism! Down with Reagan! Long live the peoples! Long live freedom! Long live the Palestinian people and may the struggle continue for ever and ever.

[Al-Qadhdhafi resumes speaking in Arabic] Forward! Forward! the struggle continues against imperialism and against racism until the complete liberation of all the masses and all the peoples all over the world. Forward and the struggle continues. [deafening shouts]

Uganda's Museveni Cables Al-Qadhdhafi on Kampala Fall

LD271912 Tripoli JANA in English 1832 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 15, Jan. 27, JAMAHIRIYA NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution received a cable from Mr. Yoweri Museveni, the leader of the National Resistance Army in Uganda. Mr. Museveni informed the leader that the National Resistance Army has captured the capital Kampala and toppled the military government there.

Al-Qadhdhafi Remarks to Vienna Paper Reported

AU230945 Vienna KURIER in German 24 Jan 86 p 3

["Third and final part" of "exclusive" interview given by Libyan revolution Leader al-Qadhdhafi to *KURIER* reporter Heinz Nussbaumer in a tent "south of Tripoli," "last weekend"]

[Text] [Nussbaumer] "Colonel, a word about West Europe: The U.S. sanctions have not been taken over by Europe — thus the West Europeans are not "puppets" of America. What does this mean for your policy?"

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "First of all: U.S. policy in the Mediterranean is characterized by irresponsibility and irrationality. Indeed America no longer has any interests vis-a- vis Libya — they were virtually cut off years ago. The Europeans, on the other hand, are pursuing a policy of respect, rationality, and stability — this is appreciated by us. Only, the Europeans are in a dilemma: They have interests in America — and in the Mediterranean region as well. That is why there are so many conflicts and contradictions in their policy."

[Nussbaumer] "But what is the meaning of your positive assessment of the Europeans and their policy?"

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "We make a clear distinction between Europe and America. We value and foster our relations with the Europeans. Only a few days ago I, myself, suggested to the ambassadors from Western Europe that we discuss a specific program of future cooperation."

[Nussbaumer] "But there is a rather ticklish problem between Libya and Western Europe: By your relentless struggle against Libyans opposed to your regime you have brought an amount of violence into the streets of West European cities that is bound to give many citizens in Europe the impression that Libya's leaer does not share our views of human rights...."

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "But, first of all, it must be quite clear: Those people who are hunted are nothing but terrorists. There is one thing I do not understand: If the Israelis, are hunting in the sovereign states of Europe for some Palestinians who are fighting for their fatherland and call this a 'struggle against terrorism,' then this is absolutely accepted by European public opinion. But if we hunt those who — as has been clearly established — have infiltrated our country with hand grenades, then this is obviously terrorism, forbidden, and bad."

[Nussbaumer] "For Western Europe, there is certainly a difference: The Israelis do not kill in Western Europe, but Libya does..."

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "Do you want meto enumerate how many Palestinians have already been liquidated in Europe — let me mention here only Zuhayr Mushin, the al-Sa'iqah leader; he was killed in Nice...."

[Nussbaumer] "What interests us most of all: Will the 'liquidations' of opposition Libyans continue?"

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "But that is not my responsibility. I would like West European governments to cooperate with me — whenever Interpol or we tell them that a particular Libyan in their country is a terrorist."

[Nussbaumer] "Terrorist and 'terrorist' is not always one and the same thing...."

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "But, yes: If the Europeans tell us that here or there a terrorist of the Italian 'Red Brigades' of or the 'Bader-Meinhof' people is in Libya, then we will also send such people back to Europe. I wonder why the Europeans protect pure terrorists, whom they call 'oppositional.'"

[Nussbaumer] "Are they really protecting them?"

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "Yes, certainly, beyond any doubt. We hope that Europe, too, will understand our position. But why are we talking here about something involving a mere handful of people..."

[Nussbaumer] "Colonel, many Europeans fear that in view of your confrontation with the United States you might lean more than in the past on the Soviet Union. What is your position on this now?"

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "Let me put it this way: Cuba's Fidel Castro was not a communist at first. But America turned him into a communist...."

[Nussbaumer] "Should I draw a parallel regarding Libya?"

[Al-Qadhdhafi] "That was all I have to say on this subject."

Stockholm Correspondent Reports Al-Qadhdhafi Remarks

LD241822 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish
1700 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text][Announcer] Our correspondent in Libya held an exclusive interview with Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the country's leader, who said Libya could be forced to confront the U.S. forces in the Mediterranean: Al-Qadhdhafi even talked of war.

[Begin recording] [Titti Nylander] Libya may be pressed into military action, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi says in the first Libyan reaction to the planned U.S. air operations off the Libyan coast.

Al-Qadhdhafi received me outside his Bedouin tent, which stands in the middle of a large lawn within a huge bunker in Tripoli, where the Libyan leader resides under guard. The procedures are simple and friendly; no body searches, and no rough bodyguards. Some of Al-Qadhdhafi's children play in the sunshine around the tent. After a while, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi himself appears, dressed in leisurely clothes. Friday is a holiday, a free day in Arab countries. We sit down alone with an interpreter under a palm. Al-Qadhdhafi decides to speak Arabic in reply, even though his English is good.

We would prefer a confrontation with the United States rather than have the American threat that the Libyans feel themselves to be living under, Al-Qadhdhafi says. To the question of how long Libya could resist the enemy, al-Qadhdhafi answers that this is not the main issue; it is the desire for defense that counts; the Libyans' duty to react if, as Al-Qadhdhafi says, the U.S. provocations exceed a certain boundary. It has been intimated from Washington that there may be flights over the Gulf of Sidra, which Libya regards as Libyan territorial waters, but which the United States regards to some extent as international waters. In 1981 American maneuvers in the sensitive gulf led to an aerial confrontation in which two Libyan fighters were shot down.

I asked Colonel al-Qadhdhafi if he thinks anything similar may happen this time.

[Question, in English] Could there be some incident like the one that happened in 1981?

[Al-Qadhdhafi, in Arabic, fading into Swedish translation]

[Nylander] If we decide to go into action this time, Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi says, it will not be a single incident, but a war.

Titti Nylander, Tripoli. [end recording]

Further Remarks

LD271340 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1130 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi does not believe the U.S. sanctions against Libya will affect the country very much. It is a big power against a small coutnry, but Libya is almost self-sufficient in food. This is what Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi said to our correspondent, who met him in a Bedouin tent in the desert.

[Begin recording][Al-Qadhdhafi, in Arabic, fading into Swedish translation] [correspondent Titti Nylander] This is Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of a desert land which is rich in oil but poor in people. Libya is a developing country, populated by only 3 million people, but which nevertheless has gained a place in world politics thanks to the war of nerves between President Reagan and Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi. This time it began after the attacks on Rome and Vienna airports, when Washington accused Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi of being behind and financing and training the Palestinian terrorists who are operating in Europe. Al-Qadhdhafi himself has answered ambivalently to these accusations during recent weeks: He has denied all responsibility for the attacks on the airports, and to foreign ambassadors in Tripoli he has said that Libya dissociates itself from Palestinian actions taking place outside the areas occupied by Israel. But to his own people Al-Qadhdhafi says that Libya gives full support to the suicide commandos wherever they are prepared to attack. When I asked Al-Qadhdhafi how he now wants to respond to the U.S. accusations, he gave a somewhat toned-down reply, which lends itself to various interpretations. Al-Qadhdhafi answered that he supports the Palestinian liberation movement as such, but that it is up to the Palestinian people themselves to decide on each action, on the limited tactical operations, as Al-Qadhdhafi himself expresses it.

[Al-Qadhdhafi, in Arabic, fading into Swedish translation]

[Nylander] The relations with the outside world have entirely overshadowed domestic problems in recent times in Libya; problems which are mainly economic. Libya's entire economy is based on income from oil, and they have decreased in a steep curve. The man in the street notices this in that imports have been sharply reduced. I asked Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi how he sees Libya's economic future.

[Al-Qadhdhafi, in Arabic, fading into Swedish translation]

[Nylander] Libya will not be hit so hard by the economic crisis, because it is a developing country based on self-sufficiency, Al-Qadhdhafi replies. One of his own oft-cited words of wisdom is that a country which has to import its food lives in slavery. According to the official version here in Libya, the country has reduced food imports to spur Libyans to produce more of the food themselves which are now in short supply. Finally, I asked Colonel Al-Qadhdhafi if he believes that the u.s. boycott will affect Libya.

[Al-Qadhdhafi, in Arabic, fading into Swedish translation]

[Nylander]The U.S. economic sanctions might affect the Libyan economy, replies Al-Qadhdhafi, contrary to what he has said on earlier occasions. It is a war aged by a big power against a small, exposed nation, the Libyan leader says, and brings to an end an interview which took place under a tree outside Al-Qadhdhafi's home in Tripoli — a Bedouin tent in the middle of the huge fortified bunker, Bab al-Azzazia, where the Libyan leader is entrenched. [end recording]

Arab Peasents Union Official Condemns U.S. Moves

LD251857 Tripoli JANA in English 1751 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Tripoli, Jumada Awal 13, Jan. 25, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Mr Abu al-Hija, assistant secretary of the Arab Peasants Union, has condemned American-Zionist provocations and threats against the people of Jamahiriyah. Abu Al-Hija said at his arrival today in Tripoli said that all Arab peasants organisations should take a firm and united stance towards the blockade and threats to which Jamahiriyah is being subjected as a result of Libya's support for the central Arab issue-Palestine.

Abu Al-Hija stressed that Jamahiriyah is leading the battle of the Arab masses from the ocean to the Gulf and consolidating their constant heroic stands in countering the Zionist enemy and American imperialism.

Students Demonstrate Against U.S. 'Provocations'

LD261456 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] The masses of educational congresses of the Al-Fatah University in Tripoli today marched in a demonstration of indignation and defiance against the U.S. military exercises off the Libyan Arab shores. The angry student masses marched to the Belgian Embassy in Tripoli since it looks after U.S. interests in Libya, shouting revolutionary slogans expressing their indignation and anger against the U.S. provocations and threats against the Libyan Arab people.

The masses of educational congresses participating in the demonstration issued a statement affirming their defiance of the U.S. terroristic maneuvers off the Libyan shores and the students' readiness to execute the death decision in defense of the Gulf of Sidra.

Tripoli Cites Indian Envoy on Relations

LD262344 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 1952 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Excerpts] India and Indians living outside India are celebrating the 36th anniversary of India's Republic Day. On such a day 36 years ago, India prepared for itself the constitution that turned it into a democratic socialist and secular republic. On this happy occasion I have the honor of conveying the greetings and friendly sentiments of the Indian people to the Jamahiriyyah and the friendly Libyan Arab people. Personally, I am now completing the second year of my stay in the Jamahiriyah and with my Libyan friends. During this time, I have become a great admirer of the determination of the Libyan people and their resolution to stand fast for their convictions [words indistinct].

I take this opportunity to hail your steadfastness (?which is rock-like). The Indian Government has become increasingly concerned over the problems and pressures faced by Libya in the last few weeks. Heightened tension in this important area of the world is not conducive to international peace and stability. India is completely against threats and pressures being applied against Libya — a very important member of the Nonaligned Movement. India hopes that no precipitate steps would be taken which will only aggravate the deteriorating situation which exists in this vital region of the world.

India has told the United States that such a situation is best tackled and solved through dialogue and not by pressures. (?As) Libya continues with its fraternal Arabs the struggle for the Palestinian and Arab issue, India has always supported and will continue to support their just and legitimate struggle. We think that until the main problem of Palestine is resolved and the Palestinian people are given their legitimate rights, this important and vital area of the world as well as the rest of the areas of the world will be exposed to problems.

The strong foundations of friendship between India and Libya had been laid by leader of the great 1st September Revolution His Excellency, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and also our beloved late Prime Minister mrs Indira Gandhi. We still remember the warm reception accorded her by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the honorable Libyan people during her visit, which was one of her last visits abroad. The Indian people, after the death of the late leader, have now handed the torch of leadership of India to her young son, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, who continues to follow the great tradition manifested in strengthening Indian-Libyan friendship.

It is great fortune personally and an honor to me to be in Libya at this important stage of history to add my effort to develop and strengthen the ties of friendship between India and Libya. I join the Indian compatriots in Libya and in India and also the Libyan friends and pray to God that this friendship grow stronger forever.

MAURITANIA

Tunisian Prime Minister Arrives for Visit

AB251645 Paris AFP in French 1528 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Nouakchott, 25 Jan (AFP) — The Tunisian prime minister, Mohamed Mzali, on his arrival in Nouakchott on Saturday underscored "the fraternal ties that have always existed between Nouakchott and Tunis and which have been strengthened since the early hours of Mauritania's independence". Mr Mzali, who is paying a 3-day official visit to Mauritania, equally stressed the "desire of the leaders of the two countries to work relentlessly toward the strengthening of this cooperation."

Meets With Ould Taya

LD260028 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic
2300 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Excerpt] Colonel Maayouia Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and head of state, received Mohamed Mzali, the prime minister and minister of interior of the sisterly Republic of Tunisia this evening. The meeting was attended on the Mauritanian side by Lieutenant Colonel Anna Amadou Babaly, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and minister of interior; Lt Col Ahmed Ould Minnih, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Lt Col Brahim Ould Aliounne N'Dlaye, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and minister of transportation; and his excellency Mohamed Lamine Ould Yahia, our ambassador to Tunisia. It was attended on the Tunisian side by Mohamed Kraiem, the minister of transportation; Mohamed Mestiri, the secretary of state for foreign affairs; (?Zohar) Chedli, the prime minister's adviser; and his excellency Abdelhaye Segheier, the Tunisian ambassador in Nouakchott. A full review of the two countries' cooperation together with international issues of mutual interest was conducted during the meeting.

Press Statement at Visit End

LD272258 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic
2030 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Excerpts] Mr Mohamed Mzali, Tunisian Prime Minister and minister of interior, left Nouakchott this morning after a 3-day working and friendship visit to our country.

On this occasion, the following press statement was issued:

At the invitation of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, Mr Mohamed Mzali, the Tunisian prime minister and minister of interior, accompanied by an important Tunisian delegation paid a working and friendship visit to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania between 25 and 27 January 1986.

During this visit, which comes within the framework of the existing fraternal relations between the two countries and within the Fraternity and Concord Treaty, Mohamed Mzali was recieved several times by Colonel Maayouia Ould Sidi Ahmed Ould Taya, chairman of the CMSN and president of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

Mohamed Mzali also visited the industrial and [word indistinct] establishments in Nouadhibou.

The two delegations held working sessions during which they studied all the problems concerning cooperation between the two countries. In this respect, the two delegations were satisfied with the quality of this cooperation in the economic field and agreed to employ all efforts to push forward commercial exchanges between the two countries within the framework of uniting the Maghreb ranks. In this connection they signed an amendment to the commercial agreement which was signed on 25 December 1964. The two delegations also agreed to increase the exchange of visits between the official and economic partners in both countries in order to consolidate the cooperation and expand its range so that the possibilities of commercial and industrial cooperation would be diversified.

In the field of mining, the two delegations were satisfied with the signing of an agreement in the field of exploring sulphur, and they agreed to consolidate their cooperation in phosphate.

The two sides concluded a treaty of [words indistinct] of the framework agreement in the field of fisheries, and an agreement of implementation concerning the establishment of a joint fishing company.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the joint efforts exerted by the two countries in the fields of youth, education and culture, and the human dimension which constitutes a strong support for stronger harmony and integration between the peoples of the Maghreb.

The two sides also extensively exchanged views concerning the political and economic situation in Maghreb, the world, Africa and the rest of the world.

SUDAN

Khalil Receives Message from Libya's Jabir

JN251437 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum, 25 Jan (SUNA) — Lieutenant General Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil, member of the Transitional Military Council and chief of staff of the People's Armed Forces, today received a message from Brigadier General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander of the Libyan Arab forces, dealing with cooperation between the armed forces of both countries. The message was conveyed by Jum'ah al-Fazzani, head of the Libyan Arab Brotherhood Bureau in Khartoum. During his meeting with Tawfiq Khalil, they also discussed bilateral relations.

Defense Minister Defends Security Situation

JN241050 Khartoum SUNA in English 1012 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Khartoum Jan 24 (SUNA) — Defence Minister 'Uthman 'Abdallah attacked those whom he called "opportunists who try to gain seats in international organizations by defaming Sudan and portraying it as a country unable to defend foreigners within its territories. [no end quotation marks as received]

He said some circles had tried to tell some European countries participating in the meeting of the council of international military sports that their delegations would be attacked by terrorists in Khartoum.

He said his private sources had told him about a feverish activity of a certain country to convince some member states not to attend the said meeting because of the bad security situation in Sudan. As a result of this evil propaganda Greece has asked to be pardoned from attending the meeting he said saying that he expects more European states to do the same. He stressed that Khartoum was even more secure than so many international capitals.

Those who say Sudan is full of terrorists are harming the pride of this nation, he said. He said he was ready to explain the facts of this harmful propaganda that contradicts the objectives of the military sports. Such a tendency would split the military sports movement into axes, he warned.

TUNESIA

Prime Minister Holds Talks With USSR's Zaytsev

LD242140 Tunis TAP in French 1300 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Tunis, 24 Jan (TAP) — The Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, Mohamed Mzali at the Kasbah Government Palace yesterday received Yevgeniy Zaytsev, the Soviet deputy minister of culture and president of the USSR-Tunesian Friendship Society.

"The discussion stressed the development of multifaceted cooperation between the two countries and the very good prospects for its extention," said Zaytsev. He noted that he was going to take advantage of his Tunis visit to start talks with the officials of the Tunis-USSR Friendship Society in order to draw up a program of cultural cooperation between the two countries for 1986-1987.

Zaytsev noted [passage indistinct]. The meeting took place in the presence of the Bechir Ben Slama, Tunisian Minister of Culture and of Vsevolod Kizichenko, the Soviet ambassador to Tunis.

UGANDA

Further Reportage on NRA-Government Fighting

More Than 100 Dead

AB271727 Paris AFP in English 1645 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Kampala, Jan 27 (AFP) — Ugandan guerrilla chief Yoweri Museveni, whose men seized Kampala at the weekend, today said his army could not be denied victory as communications in the capital were restored and operations began to bury the dead from more than a week of fierce fighting for the capital.

More than 100 people are known to have been killed in the battles between the guerrillas of the National Resistance Army (NRA) and government troops for Kampala. It is widely believed, however, that the casualty figure could run into several hundreds.

The capital was generally quiet today, but shooting could still be heard occasionally in a number of areas.

NRA troops appeared firmly in control in and around the capital. But the situation in the northeast of the country remained unclear, with fleeing government troops reported to have attacked civilians.

Telephone links were restored to the capital today, three days after they were severed during the onslaught by NRA forces. Police and city council trucks today began collecting bodies, which were rapidly decomposing in the sun.

The NRA leader, whose guerrillas have ousted the ruling Military Council headed by General Tito Okello, met separately with journalists and diplomats under the shade of a tree at the Lubiri Barracks two km (one mile) south of the city centre.

Mr. Museveni, who was dressed in green battle-fatigues without decorations, told them that no force could defeat his guerrillas.

Mr. Museveni was expected to establish his headquarters temporarily at the Army Headquarters at Republic House, near Lubiri Barracks.

The guerrilla leader had an office there during his term as defense minister from April until December 1979 in the first interim government following the overthrow of military dictator Idi Amin.

In central Kampala, electricity and water supplies, also interrupted as a result of the fighting, were restored to some districts and a number of taxis returned to the streets.

It was expected to take weeks, however, to restore power to a number of areas as lines were brought down by artillery bombardments. The central treasury building and the army shop were gutted by fire.

NRA officials declined comment on reports that the guerrillas had taken the industrial town of Jinja, 80 kms (50 miles) east of the capital, where the Owen Falls Dam which supplies most of the country with electricity is situated. NRA trucks and landrovers were seen today speeding out of Kampala towards Jinja, where diplomats earlier said Ugandan Army stragglers were still arriving after the fall of the capital.

It has been impossible to establish a full casualty figure for the fighting, and residents have been burying the dead, including their own relatives, without formalities.

Ugandan Army soldiers have mostly been buried by residents in the areas they died to reduce hygene problems. All NRA casualties were removed by their colleagues.

Among those killed were the commander of the Federal Democratic Movement (Fedemu), Lieutenant-Colonel George Nkwanga, who died on Friday, Fedemu officials told AFP.

Officials of the Fedemu, which was allied with the military regime, said they were ready to negotiate with the NRA.

They said the guerrillas had attacked their positions in Mukono District in the east of the capital and also disarmed its soldiers near Kajjansi about 16 km (10 miles) south of Kampala.

Mr Museveni yesterday announced that the country was now being run by a "national resistance council" composed of his supporters, but that he intended soon to set up a "broad-based" government after consultations with "other political interests." He also proposed a "dialogue" with other armed groups in the country. The capital fell to NRA forces after nine days of fighting which shattered the December 17 cease-fire agreement signed in Nairobi by Mr Museveni and military head of state General Tito Okello following four months of negotiations organized by Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi.

The agreement was never implemented, as Mr Museveni refused to take up his post of vice-president of an expanded military council, charging that the authorities had failed to control pillaging of the countryside by government troops.

In Geneva, the president of the International Red Cross (ICRC), Alexandre Hay, said his organization was continuing its work in Uganda unhindered by Mr Museveni's guerrillas.

Mr Hay, who was presenting the ICRC's annual report on it activities, said Red Cross delegates had visited Ugandan hospitals and had also witnessed a number of "unfortunate executions."

He said Red Cross officials had "been able to carry out medical activity in the worst hit areas" of Kampala, but so far had compiled no toll of death and injury in the fighting.

Okello Orders Executions

EA271216 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 27 Jan 86 p 20

[Unattributed report: "Museveni Seizes Power"]

[Excerpts] Kampala, Sunday: Late night reports from Kampala said the NRA yesterday swang into action and started disarming the Uganda Freedom Movement (UFM) soldiers.

Top UFM commanders, including Chief of Staff Mark Kobili and Major Hussen, have been arrested.

Dr Kayiira, the UFM chief, has gone under cover and there is panic among his soldiers. They have, however, agreed to be disarmed. The people in the areas where Kayiira is in control are unhappy and have refused to welcome the NRA.

In another development reports claimed almost the entire Fedemu (Federal Democratic Movement of Uganda) leadership has been executed on orders of the former UNLA Chief of Defence Forces, Lt-Gen Bazilio Okello. Among those executed are the Fedemu chief, Capt George Nkwanga, Capt Kalyesubula and Capt Gyagenda, the reports said. Another Fedemu member feared killed is a former MP from Rakai, Mr Luke Kazinja. The Fedemu chairman, Mr David Lwanga, is said to be safe.

UFM leaders narrowly escaped Bazilio Okello's firing squads, among them the secretary-general, Mr Francis Bwangye. He had been locked in the Nile mansion and told that he would be shot.

Dr Kayiira is trying to persuade Museveni to stop disarming his soldiers.

Bazilio Okello was understood to have left Kampala in a helicopter.

2 Canadians Arrested

AB271720 Paris AFP in English 1701 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Kampala, Jan 27 (AFP) — Two Canadians have been arrested by the National Resistance Army (NRA), whose guerrillas gained control of the Ugandan capital at the weekend, for fighting alongside defeated government troops, reliable sources said here today.

The Canadians are alleged to have manned artillery on Kololo Hill in the north of the city which the Ugandan Army used to bombard NRA positions during last week's fighting. NRA officials have not commented on the reported arrests.

Museveni Sends Message to Moi

EA271201 Nairobi KENYA TIMES in English 27 Jan 86 p 1

[Editorial: "Military Council is Dissolved"]

[Excerpts] Kampala, Sunday: The National Resistance Army (NRA) seized Kampala today and its leader Yoweri Museveni announced he had dissolved Uganda's ruling Military Council.

He immediately sent a message to President Daniel arap Moi explaining that his movement was in the process of forming a new joint civilian-military government.

In a message delivered to Kenya's charge d'affaires in Kampala, Mr Mark Kahende, and relayed to Nairobi, Museveni said the Uganda peace agreement signed in Nairobi last 17th December was still valid but with modifications.

Museveni made it clear that the role of Gen Tito Okello was now not as per the peace agreement. He said in his message a National Governing Council comprised of both civilians and military personnel would "work with clean persons from the north."

In Nairobi, an NRA spokesman said it would be ready to talk to Okello, who came to power after the army overthrew President Milton Obote in July, but "as a person".

The fighting for Kampala ended last night when most of the remaining government troops withdrew under cover of darkness, apparently heading east to Jinja, 80 km east of the capital and on the key road to Kenya along which all imports and exports travel.

But the NRA spokesman in Nairobi, Eriya Kategaya, said they had since fled from there and a western military attache said he accepted that claim. "It is a matter of commitment. The guerrillas are committed — the government troops were not," he said.

Radio reports monitored in Nairobi said fleeing troops were looting, and attacking [words indistinct]. UN famine relief food stores in Moroto, near the Kenya border, were attacked and robbed and UN staff molested. Ten UN officials were later evacuated by air from a bush airstrip to Kenya, airport sources in Nairobi said.

The radio reports said Karamojong tribesmen in northeastern Uganda were manning road blocks to prevent more of the fleeing soldiers from moving into the area.

Britain and the USA had warned their nationals there to remain behind locked doors for safety, more than 48 hours after the NRA stormed into the southern suburbs.

Museveni's men have held a large area of south-west Uganda, bordering on Zaire, Rwanda and Tanzania, for months and the NRA has set up its own administrative machinery there.

But the extension of the NRA-controlled area eastwards to Kampala, while apparently putting him in control of the country, in fact leaves the government of Okello strongly placed to make life difficult if not impossible for him, the analysts say.

Uganda is landlocked, its main outlet to the sea, through Kenya, is still controlled by Okello's troops who pulled out of Kampala when the NRA attacked and are now reported grouped at Jinja 80 km to the east on the only road and rail route from Kampala to the sea.

Kampala's electric power supply comes from the Owen Falls power station at the source of the Nile at Jinja and Okello's men can easily switch off the supply to Kampala and the entire western half of Uganda which draws its electricity from the same sources.

Kampala's water supply comes from Lake Victoria but electricity is needed to pump the water into the city. Both electricity and water supplies are already failing in the capital, according to diplomats on the spot.

NRA Captures Jinja

EA271906 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Reports from Uganda say that life in Kampala was expected to return to normal today after a 2-day offensive by the NRA ended yesterday in the overthrow of Uganda's military government. Hundreds of soldiers were killed in the fierce street fighting and civilians who ventured out yesterday found the streets littered with bodies. The NRA official said urgent arrangements were being made to collect and identify them.

Meanwhile, the NRA today took the country's second town, Jinja, after overrunning the capital, Kampala, yesterday. According to diplomatic sources, Jinja fell to the NRA at about lunch time today after a fierce battle in which they were joined by another group, the Uganda Freedom Movement.

Citizens Celebrate NRA Victory

EA271912 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Celebrations of the NRA victory over the Military Council are going on in various parts of the country. In Entebbe hundreds and hundreds of jubilant Ugandans filled the streets of the town yesterday to celebrate fall of the Military Council regime. The celebrations which began in the town at 4:00 pm ended early this morning. Victory was also marked on Lake Victoria this morning when sailors formed a flotilla on which they were joined by friends and started (?sailing) as they beat drums.

Museveni Outlines Foreign Policy to Diplomatic Corps

AB281630 Paris AFP in English 1617 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Kampala, Jan 28 (AFP) — The new Ugandan regime of Yoweri Museveni will be non-aligned but will have nothing to do with either South Africa or Israel, Mr Museveni has told foreign diplomats here. His foreign policy was spelled out in private talks with diplomats and a meeting with the whole of the diplomatic corps here on Monday, the day after Mr Museveni's National Resistance Army (NRA) guerrillas captured Kampala, diplomatic sources said today.

Mr Museveni said the new Ugandan Government, which has yet to be formed, would defend human rights. It would also struggle actively against South Africa's racial policies and would examine its relations with all other countries in this light. It would have no ties with either South Africa or Israel, he added. The NRA leader, whose forces control about two-thirds of the country, also said Uganda would honour its financial commitments. He also submitted a list of items which the country needed urgently, including medical supplies, agricultural equipment and veterinary aids, but not food.

Light aircraft carrying supplies for international relief organisations were starting to arrive at Entebbe International Airport, 30 kilometres (20 miles) south of here, today.

The sources said Mr Museveni had also said he wanted national reconciliation, but ruled out "the murderers of previous regimes" which he estimated had been responsible for the deaths of some 800,000 people in the past 20 years. Mr Museveni said he reserved the right to try to extradite such people from other countries, in an apparent reference to such ousted leaders as Idi Amin and Milton Obote, who were last heard of in Saudi Arabia and Zambia respectively.

Police at Jinja, 80 kilometres (50 miles) east of Kampala, Uganda's second city, confirmed today that the NRA was in control there, though the road leading east from there to the Kenyan border was still closed to the public because of the presence of scattered soldiers of the ousted regime.

The bulk of ousted leader General Tito Okello's forces have retreated to the north and east, where the situation was unclear. Unconfirmed reports spoke of continuing exactions against the civilian population. Other troops of the ousted regime, notably those originating from the south of the country, were said to have gone over to the NRA at Jinja. Others joined the rebels at Entebbe on Friday after sacking the official residence of the head of state.

Museveni Excludes 'Criminals' From New Regime

EA271600 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] The interim chairman of the National Resistance Movement, NRM, Mr Yoweri Museveni has made it clear that his movement will not share power with people with criminal records. Addressing heads of diplomatic missions and international organizations operating in Uganda at Lubiri in Kampala, Mr Yoweri Museveni said the NRM will form a broad-based government and fulfill the minimum conditions of leadership.

He emphasized that barbaric people bent on destruction will not be tolerated in the new administration. He said it is completely intolerable to share power with people who had murdered other persons. He accused former regimes of having thrived on divisive politics, corruption, and evil.

He refuted allegations by some people that NRM are warmongers and power-seekers he told the diplomats that the NRM contains patriotic and democratic elements determined to serve the interests of the people.

Mr Museveni said division among the people of Uganda was not between northerners and southerners, as people may wish to believe, because it is evident from records of the past regime that northerners perished at the hands of their fellow northerners who were in power. He gave the example of suppression of the Karamajong by the army, the massacres of the Langis and Acholis when Amin was in power and the revenge on the West Nilers by the late Brig Oyite Ojok.

He reaffirmed the NRM's readiness to reconcile with all those who fought against the NRA, but he stressed that criminals will have to face the law. He once again advised retreating forces of UNLA [Uganda National Liberation Army] and FUNA [Former Uganda National Army] to stop armed resistance and report to the authorities.

He disclosed that 1,000 UNLA soldiers at Entebbe garrison had surrendered to the NRA forces. This brings the number of those who have surrendered to 700 [figure as heard]. The 6,000 soldiers who earlier surrendered after the capture of Fort Portal, Mbarra, Masaka, Mubende, and Kavamba Battalions have either been integrated in the NRA or are being taken care of pending future decisions.

He appealed to foreign governments to give assistance to Uganda in the reconstruction program, especially in the fields of agriculture and animal industry. He said Uganda is a rich country but the only thing Uganda lacks is good leadership. He charged that Uganda's leadership has always been void of correct lines of political and organizational efforts. The tradition of organization, he said, has been neglected, while at the same time no leader had introduced Ugandans to modern organization.

Spokesman Clarifies

MB271855 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Telecommunication links with the Ugandan capital, Kampala, are still shaky and spasmodic, but it seems that Yoweri Museveni's National Resistance Army are in full control of the city after they captured it at the weekend. It also seems, the NRA has taken Jinga to the northeast. Government soldiers are on the run and there are reports of widespread mayhem and atrocities. A National Resistance Council has been set up in Kampala and Yoweri Museveni has said he will be prepared to talk to all groups, but not what he described as criminal elements. On the line to Nairobi, Julian Marshall asked NRA spokesman Eriya Kategaya what criminals Museveni might have in mind.

[Begin recording] [Kategaya] I don't think he had any specific names in the mind, but as you know there have been so many atrocities committed against our population in Kampala, in (Nkorara), in (Tesso), in (Lango), and we want bring those to book those who have committed those atrocities, wherever they are.

[Marshall] When you talk of bringing them to book, are you talking about using judicial procedures?

[Kategaya] Yes, Yes. Legal procedures, yes.

[Marshall] And what about those who may have left the country already?

[Kategaya] He (?named) the agreement which we made in Nairobi. We had one of the things we suggested we put down in the agreement was the set up of a commission of inquiry to look into all these atrocities and been responsible [words indistinct] carrying them out and we [words indistinct].

[Marshall] So you would even consider applying for those people's extradition?

[Kategaya] Yes, yes, because we want to bring an end to civilian atrocities at the [words indistinct] because they would just jump out the country.

[Marshall] Mr Kategaya, despite the fact that NRA now appeared to control Kampala, you still have the problem of exercising control over the rest of the country. How do you intend to go about that?

[Kategaya] Well, since we started this struggle in 1981, we have been steadily been gaining ground and control over parts of Uganda and we are continuing to do that. Now that we have broken the bone, the backbone, of the military junta, we are going to continue and bring about this in other parts of the country.

[Marshall] So you would expect the fighting to go on for the moment?

[Kategaya] Well, to start with we are not happy by just entering in Kampala, we are, we will, continue until we [word indistinct] in every part of Uganda.

[Marshall] Is it not going to continue to be a danger to the civilian population with hundreds of armed troops wandering around the countryside? What do you intend to do?

[Kategaya] Well, this is our concern but [words indistinct].

[Marshall] Do you intend to go in pursuit of these soldiers who still are loyal to the former military council?

[Kategaya] I don't (?go about) causing insecurity in the country. [Words indistinct] we shall have to disarm them.

[Marshall] Mr Kategaya, what made the NRA believe that they can succeed in bringing peace to Uganda, where other governments have failed before them?

[Kategaya] Our record is there. We have a record to go by. [Words indistinct]

[Marshall] But you still face the prospect of armed resistance to your rule?

[Kategaya] Yes, certainly, but we [words indistinct].

Museveni Asks Moi For 10 Liaison Officers

EA271926 Nairobi KNA in English 1540 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Nairobi 27th Jan — The chairman of the National Resistance Movement Mr Yoweri Museveni, has responded to the joint communique issued last Saturday by Kenya and Tanzania in which he has indicated that his movement will adhere to the provisions of the peace accord signed in Nairobi last month but with modification [sentence as received]. In his message to the president of Kenya, Mr Museveni requested President Moi to convey his reaction to the president of Tanzania.

He said that he was now working out details of a national governing council which will be broadly-based to include persons from all parts of Uganda whom the NRM considers to have clean records. Informing President Moi that telephone and radio networks were out since there was no electricity, Mr Museveni said that Kampala was calm and was returning to normal. He, however, requested the president of Kenya to make available ten officers to perform liaison duties in Uganda. The Kenya Government is looking into the details of this request.

In Kenya High Commission in Kampala has since the situation returned to normal gone round and has reported to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that no Kenya national has been reported to be injured or in any danger whatsoever. The High Commission is constantly reviewing this situation and will communicate new developments in Uganda as they become available.

Further reports reaching Nairobi indicate that the Kenya officers and men who had moved to Uganda as part of the recce team have enjoyed the confidence of both the people and men of all the forces and this was borne witness by the soldiers of UNLA coming to surrender to them. However, that recce team has had instructions to be impartial and it is encouraging to note that they have carried out these instructions for the good name and honour of Kenya.

BURUNDI

Intermediary Role for Libyan Arms to Uganda Denied

EA221649 Bujumbura Domestic Service in French
0420 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] One month after the signing of the cease-fire agreement between the Ugandan Government Forces and the main guerrilla movement in Uganda, the National Resistance Army [NRA] — as you are all aware — fighting has resumed around the capital, Kampala. But what we would like to point out here is that some media have chosen the path of disinformation and intoxication [as heard]. This is the case of Radio France Internationale [RFI], which carried a report claiming that Burundi is allegedly serving as an intermediary for military supplies for Uganda from Libya. It is obvious that this is an intoxicating campaign aimed at setting our country's neighbors at odds.

Burundi has not only repeatedly pledged its commitment to good-neighborliness, but also it cannot afford to endanger the good relations it has with neighboring countries. Burundi is deeply interested in the maintenance of peace in the region for obvious economic reasons. Furthermore, for Burundi to play an intermediary role in military supplies to Uganda, there would have to be an air link because Burundi has no common border with Uganda. This link was not mentioned by the sources which issued the information simply because it does not exist.

Another possibility, since it is a question of making up stories, would be the existence of an intermediary country which does have a common border with Uganda; but RFI did not mention the country. So what can we say about all this? Simply that any honest person would find it difficult to swallow. For our part, we believe that this baseless information emanates from some French sectors that most of the time work for some interests and God knows what their motives are.

CAMEROON

CEEAC Summit Ends 24 Jan; Communique Issued

AB251055 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Final communique issued in Yaounde at the end of the summit of the Economic Community of Central African States, CEEAC, on 24 January; read by CEEAC secretary general, Professor Luanga Bululu — recorded]

[Text] The second ordinary session of the conference of heads of state and governments of the CEEAC, was held from 23 to 24 January 1986 in Yaounde, Republic of Cameroon, under the chairmanship of His Excellency Paul Biya, president of the Republic of Cameroon and current chairman of the community. The following personalities also attended the deliberations: Denis Sassou Nguesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, president of the People's Republic of Congo, and head of the government; El Hadj Omar Bongo, president of the Republic of Gabon, head of state, secretary general, and founder of the Gabonese Democratic Party; Teodoro Biang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea; Major General Juvenal Habyarimana, president of the Republic of Rwanda and founding president of the National Revolutionary Development Movement; El Hadj Hissein Habre, president of the Republic of Chad and founding president of the National Union for Independence and Revolution; Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko Kuku Ngbendu Wa Za Banga, founding president of the MPR [applause] and president of the Republic of Zaire; Laurent Nzeyimana, a member of the Central Committee of the party and minister of external relations and cooperation, representing his excellency the president of the Republic of Burundi; Jean-Louis Gervil Yambala, minister of state in charge of economy and finance, representing his excellency the president of the CAR; and Carlos Alberto Pires Tiny, minister for cooperation representing his excellency the president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

The People's Republic of Angola participated as an observer and was represented by Pascual Luvualu, member of the Political Bureau and secretary general of the Angolan National Workers Union, representing his excellency the president of the People's Republic of Angola.

At the opening session, the conference heard President Paul Biya of Cameroon, who welcomed his brothers. It also heard the address by His Excellency Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, president of the People's Republic of Congo, and current chairman of the CEEAC. His Excellency Paul Biya was unanimously elected current chairman of the conference of the CEEAC [applause] for the year 1986.

The conference of heads of state and government heard the report of activities by the secretary general and took note of the report of the Council of Ministers. It adopted its standing regulations and the financial regulations that should govern the community's financial management and approved the standing regulations of the Council of Ministers. The summit amended the initial administrative structures by adding a directorate for agriculture and animal breeding. It also decided that a competition be held for the adoption of a flag as well as [words indistinct] the conference of heads of states and government approved a balanced budget for the Secretariat General for 1986 which stands at $3,198,464. The heads of state and government also decided to sign the convention on the community's (?travel and immunity) and adopted a model of laissez-passer which will be used as a travel document by functionaries of the Secretariat General. [applause] They expressed satisfaction with the effective functioning of the community in conformity with their previous commitments and to this end, they warmly congratulated His Excellency Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the People's Republic of Congo, for taking all necessary measures during his tenure of office, to ensure that the administrative structures are set up at the Secretariat General. [applause] The conference also charged the Secretariat General to undertake a program of action in the following fields: increasing intercommunity trade; a study on, and the establishment of, a clearing house for member-states of the community; and a study on the development of transport and communication infrastructures.

The heads of state and government of CEEAC then reviewed the world economic situation and its disatrous repercussions on Africa's economy. They particularly dwelt at length on the unbearable advent of [word indistinct], on the deterioration in trade terms, and the increase in protectionism. To this end, they expressed the hope that the next extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly to be devoted to Africa's economic problems would yield concrete results.

On the political scene, and particularly concerning the situation in southern Africa, the heads of state and government once more condemned the odious apartheid policy, and renewed their support and solidarity to the people of southern Africa fighting for their freedom. [applause] They reaffirmed their determination to work for Namibia's independence within the framework of the unconditional implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435. They condemned the repeated aggression and provocation of the South African gang on Frontline States and especially on the People's Republic of Angola, and reraffirmed their support for this brotherly country. [applause]

The conference congratulated the Secretariat General for the work accomplished during 1985. Finally, the conference chose Bangui in the CAR as its venue for its next ordinary session in January 1987, [applause] at a date to be fixed between the current chairman of the community and the president of the host country. The heads of state and government of the CEEAC thanked the president of the Republic of Cameroon, His Excellency Paul Biya, his government, the Cameroonian People's Democratic Rally, and the entire Cameroonian people for the particularly warm reception accorded them.

Issued in Yaounde on 24 January 1986 [applause]

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Ministers Return From CEEAC Summit in Yaounde

AB260938 Bangui Domestic Service in French
0600 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The minister of state for economy and finance, Jean-Louis Gervil-Yambala, and the minister of commerce and industry, Lac Nganafei, yesterday returned to Bangui after taking part in the deliberations of the ministerial conference of the 11 member-countries of the Economic Community of the Central African States [CEEAC], which took place from 20 to 21 January, 1986, in Yaounde. This summit was followed by the summit of the CEEAC heads of state and government at which Minister of State Gervil-Yambala represented the head of state and government, General Andre Kolingba.

Zairian, Rwandan Leaders Stop Over in Bangui

AB260840 Bangui Domestic Service in French
0600 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Presidents Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire and Juvenal Habyarimana of Rwanda yesterday stopped over in Bangui on their way back home from Yaounde where they took part in the deliberations of the second summit of heads of state of Economic Community of Central African States, CEEAC. Their presence yesterday in Bangui not only constitutes an event of international importance, but also falls within the framework of the multilateral cooperation existing between the states of the Central African subregion. The Rwandan president was welcomed yesterday morning by Foreign Affairs Minister Jean-Louis Psimhis, personal representative of the head of state, General Andre Kolingba.

CHAD

President Habre Returns From CEEAC Summit

AB252120 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The president of the Republic and the delegation that accompanied him returned this afternoon at 1600 local time from Yaounde. The president of the Republic, as you know, had participated in the second summit of heads of state of the Economic Community of Central African States.

Leaves for Dakar Summit

AB272140 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French
1845 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The head of state, His Excellency El Hadj Hissein Habre, left Ndjamena this morning for Dakar, Senegal, where, starting tomorrow, he will participate for 2 days in the summit of the Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel [ICDCS].

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

President 'Gradually' Consolidates Political Base

AB270938 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
0630 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] In Equatorial Guinea, President Teodoro Mbasogo Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, who has been ruling the country for the past 7 years, has been gradually consolidating his political base both on the internal and external levels. Some proofs of this are the recent reshuffle of the cabinet in Malabo, the integration of Equatorial Guinea into the franc zone, and its membership in economic organizations to which other Central African countries belong. We hear more from Pierre Ndombe:

[Begin Ndombe recording] By effecting a major cabinet reshuffle which enabled him to drop the defense minister, President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo succeeded in keeping in the background an important personality who reportedly has great political ambitions. Mr Obiang has thus assured himself greater control over the army. Since he came to power in 1979 the army has been expressing discontent over being kept out of public affairs. In any case, President Obiang Nguema's political assurance will bring this country, which was isolated during the dictatorship of Macias Nguema Biyogo, closer to the international scene. By becoming the chairman of the Central African Customs and Economic Union last December, President Obiang Nguema has shown the willingness of his country to be totally integrated into the Central African regional body.

Equatorial Guinea — I am reminding you — joined the franc zone 1 year ago. Among the Equatorial Guinean president's associates, it is said that this renewal of authority is absolutely necessary for the success of the country's reconstruction. All observers in Malabo agree that the present regime has also been making serious efforts in matters of civil rights which had been completely trampled upon under the previous regime. On the whole, the political situation in Equatorial Guinea should attract a renewal of the confidence of financial institutions and donor nations in this small state, as well as of investors whose activities are indispensable to ensure the economic takeoff of the country. [end recording]

RWANDA

Zaire's President Mobutu Arrives on 3-Day Visit

AB271257 Paris AFP in French 1235 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Kigali, 27 Jan (AFP) — Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko arrived in Kigali on Monday for a 3-day official visit to Rwanda. The Zairian presidential couple was met at the Gregoire Kavibanda International Airport by President Juvenal Habyarimana and his wife. President Mobutu is expected to hold talks this afternoon with President Habyarimana, and will be guest of honor at a banquet this evening.

ZAIRE

Detained Belgian National To Be Released

AB271147 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1030 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text]Gbadolite, 26 Jan (AZAP) — Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, MPR founding chairman and president of the Republic, has magnanimously decided to release the Belgian national, Van den Bogaert, who had been sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment in Zaire for plotting and conducting subversive propaganda against the Zairian state.

This action is the leader's positive response to the handwritten letter sent to him recently by the Belgian King, Baudouin I, in which he requested presidential pardon for Van de Bogaert.

This information was contained in the press report made by Citizen Mpinga Kasenda, first vice president of the Permanent Bureau of the Central Committee, at the end of the meeting which took place on Saturday at Gbadolite between the head of state, members of the Permanent Bureau of the Central Committee, and heads of the constituted bodies.

Citizen Mpinga Kasenda said that the Zairian ambassador to Belgium, Citizen Ekila Liyonda, who attended that meeting, would soon return to Brussels to convey Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko's positive response to the Belgian king's request.

Van den Bogaert will therefore be released very soon and will be able to return to his country. The head of state will issue an order of release in his favor. Asked when this order would be issued, since the MPR founding chairman is to visit Rwanda shortly, Citizen Mpinga said that the head of state, who plans his timetable, will choose the appropriate time.

The decision to release the accused, Van den Bogaert, was made after the leader had consulted party leaders who met at Gbadolite to examine the issue, Citizen Mpinga said. The vice president of the Permanent Bureau of the Central Committee pointed out that the Zairian people in their dignity, had refused to haggle over the issue. That is why Zaire refused to link Van den Bogaert's release with that of Zairian citizens in Belgian prisons. We did not want to bargain for the release of Zairians detained in Belgian prisons although we are preoccupied by their situation. We intend to continue our negotiations through diplomatic channels, he underlined.

In this regard one may note that the MPR founding chairman acted in reply to the Belgian king's request. It will be recalled that after receiving his sentence in Kinshasa, Van den Bogaert made several appeals for pardon to Marshal Mobutu. Appeals were also made on his behalf by his wife and 10-year old daughter, as well as the Belgian ambassador to Zaire. However, at the time the head of state was examining these appeals, Van Miert, chairman of the Flemish Socialist Party, made insulting remarks about the president of the Republic thus angering both the president and the Zairian people. This is why he suspended the examination of the appeals at the time.

ANGOLA

11th Ordinary Session of People's Assembly Held

Dos Santos Addresses Session

MB231935 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Speech by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos at the opening of the 11th ordinary session of the People's Assembly in Luanda on 23 January — recorded]

[Text] Comrade deputies and comrades: The 11th session of the People's Assembly is taking place at a time when the party leadership is engaged in reorganizing the organs of the central bodies of the party and state, as well as reassigning their members.

In accordance wiht the guidelines of the second congress, the Central Committee met a week ago and reorganized the party's central structure. It recommended that the organic structure of the central body of the state be altered by creating sectors of government activity under the responsibility of state ministers.

These measures are aimed at perfecting the mechanisms of management, which must be made more functional and capable of responding to new requirements. In this context, during the session we will analyze a proposal concerning a change in our constitutional law; namely, enlarging the powers of the president of the Republic to appoint and dismiss state ministers. We will also analyze the bill under which these posts are created and the new organic structure of the cental body of the state is approved.

We believe that the approval of these draft laws will create the conditions for the state, as the fundamental instrument in the implementation of the party's guidelines and principles, to become increasingly efficient in solving the main problems affecting enterprises and the daily life of the people.

During this session, we will also analyze the draft laws of the national plan and the state general budget for 1986. As you know, these are two important instruments to manage our economic and financial resources and to promote our country's development on a sound basis.

When we discuss these projects, we must not lose sight of the international oil market, which may experience important negative changes. A great fall in the oil price is expected (?soon). Thus, during this year we must expect a significant reduction in our revenue due to a reduction in the price of our main source of foreign exchange.

In fact, the continued reduction in the price of crude oil and its byproducts, which account for more than 90 percent of our foreign earnings, have increased our difficulties, which were already great during the last months of 1985, in this crucial area.

As we all know, a large portion of our foreign earnings are channeled for the (?acquisition) of foodstuffs and medicines for [words indistinct] our people and raw materials for our industry. [Words indistinct] the enormous financial effort represented by defense against the constant war of aggression which imperialism is waging against our people through racist South Africa and its lackeys.

It is also necessary to [words indistinct] great expenses of the so-called fixed costs, in other words expenses that have a direct influence on our capablities, notably in the sectors of air and sea transport, and which include freight, documents, (?extended stays), fares, and above all the payment of technical assistance. This situation has been causing delays in our payments, and reducing our ability to pay. This will therefore affect our credibility abroad unless austerity measures are implemented at all levels.

Thus, given the impossibility of diversifying our foreign exchange sources in the short term and in order to preserve our credibility abroad [words indistinct] it is necessary to carry out objective actions to reduce the expense [words indistinct]. Our function must therefore center on the rationalization and organization of our imports. Priorities must be established. We must continue to make every effort to distribute the large quantities of goods that are in the warehouses of our country's ports. [Words indistinct] attention to expenses on technical assistance. We must renegotiate and even cancel contracts [words indistinct] some foreign enterprises leave much to be desired, and those contracts have clause which are (?rather unfavorable) to our economy.

We must seek other paths of cooperation through a policy of individual recruitment [word indistinct], essentially within the accords of governmental cooperation at the bilateral level.

The profits and commissions enterprises operating in our country are very large, at times even scandalous. Thus, we must rationalize costs and implement measures ensuring that a portion of that money is channeled toward greater support for the worker [word indistinct], the national worker.

We must also pay attention to the high cost of air transport, whose monthly average during 1985 exceeded $10 million, and the money spent on telephones, telex, [words indistinct] public service, holidays, [words indistinct], and others. With the objective of reducing the large costs involved in contracting foreign manpower, we will discuss the draft laws approving the statute on the resident foreign worker and the statute on the guest worker during this session.

[Words indistinct] measures which have for some time been prepared by the authorized state and party sectors with a view to rationalizing the use of foreign manpower and planning its progressive reduction against the increase of qualified national cadres, according to the real needs of our production and work sectors.

In this context, the draft law on the placement of recently qualified cadres is also important and was also proposed in the agenda of the proceedings.

[Words indistinct] which we have been experiencing in southern Africa [words indistinct] peace and stability, which are so necessary to the [words indistinct] development of countries of southern Africa which are still far from finding a [word indistinct] solution.

The main pocket of tension [words indistinct] is racist South Africa, which has been carrying out aggression, which is likely to increase, and resorting to increasingly violent means as apartheid nears its end as a result of the heroic struggle of the South African people.

In truth, it is the state of agony [words indistinct] that drives the apartheid system to desperation. The recent actions against the Kingdom of Lesotho is proof of this. Lesotho is a small unprotected country surrounded by South Africa, but is [word indistinct] courageously by stating its inalienable rights as a free and sovereign nation.

Racist South Africa's arrogant decision to implement an economic blockade against the Kingdom of Lesotho must be viewed as yet further proof of the aggressive policy of the Pretoria regime which seeks to solve its own internal contradictions by carrying out violence against its neighbors. However, the causes are not in the neighboring countries; they are in the nature of the system itself which denies the most elementary rights to the overwhelming majority of its citizens.

The racist South African regime does not respect the sovereignty of any country in the region. It systematically violates the accords and agreements which it undertakes with those countries. It does not respect UN resolutions. This is the main factor disturbing the peace in southern Africa.

In our last contact with the U.S. authorities, we stated clearly that the independence of Namibia can reduce the existing tension, but it does not constitute a guarantee of security for Angola, because the attack against the petroleum installations at Malongo was organized and launched directly from South Africa. South Africa already has the capability to produce atomic weapons and it may carry out aggression against us at any time, even after the independence of Namibia. Therefore, it is not realistic [words indistinct] on the total withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist forces from Angola in the present situation.

We cannot accept conditions that endanger our sovereignty and our territorial integrity.

We presented constructive and realistic proposals, which are in keeping with the current situation, to the U.S. delegation. We hope that they will be read by the other side with the necessary flexibility and in a similarly constructive spirit.

We do not believe in the good intentions of the aggressors. They remain active and are carrying out actions against our people and other peoples of the region. They have not yet proven that they are capable of taking other (?positions). For this reason, we also believe that the sole guarantee of peace and stability in the region is the dismantling of apartheid [words indistinct] the international community as a whole.

Comrade deputies and comrades: I have ended the presentation of the points of our agenda of proceedings. I hope that all will participate in the discussion in a critical and constructive spirit so that we may achieve satisfactory and [word indistinct] results.

I hereby declare this session open. The struggle continues. Victory is certain.

Approves 1986 State Budget

MB261055 Luanda Doemstic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Excerpt] The People's Assembly which has been meeting in Luanda since yesterday, has already approved the state general budget for 1986 estimated at 102.3 billion kwanzas, which is 14.7 percent more than last year. Also approved was the national plan draft which outlines the fields of priority for the 1986-1990 period aimed at improving the living conditions of our people.

Education Delegation Leaves for Talks in Cuba

MB271223 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1200 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] An Angolan delegation led by Education Minister Augusto Lpes Teixeira, member of the party Central Committee, left Luanda for Cuba yesterday. The Angolan delegation incudes Raul Neto, vice rector of the University of Angola. It is expected that during its stay in Cuba, the Angolan delegation will hold talks with Cuban authorities to evaluate the existing cooperation in the field of education.

LESOTHO

King Addresses Swearing In of New Ministers

MB271818 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Fifteen members of the Council of Ministers of Lesotho under the new administration of the Military Council of Lesotho were sworn in this afternoon by the chief justice, Mr T.S. Cotran, before His Majesty King Moshoeshe II at the Royal Palace in Maseru.

The ministers who were sworn in are: Minister of Defense and Internal Security Major General Justinus Metsing Lekhanya; Minister of Law, Public Service, Constitutional, and Parliamentary Affairs Mr Halake Sello, a Maseru lawyer; Minister of Planning and Economic Affairs Dr Michael (Maletsitsane) Sefali, former director of the Institute of Southern African studies at the National University of Lesotho; Minister of Finance Mr Evaristus Rets'elisitoe Sekhonyana, former minister of planning and economic affairs in the previous government; Minister of Transport and Telecommunications Major Phillip Monyane Mokhantoa; Minister of Health Dr Strong Thabo Makenete, a Maseru doctor; Minister of Foreign Affairs Mr Lengolo Monyake, Lesotho's former ambassador to Brussels and until his appointment the managing director of the Lesotho National Development Corporation, LNDC; Minister of Interior and Chieftainship Affairs Chief Natheanira Seeiso; Minister of Water, Energy and Mining Colonel Alexander Lesole Tane;

Minister of Information and Broadcasting Mr Vincent (Moiketse) Malebo, the third director of information and broadcasting and until his appointment chief of protocol; Minister of Justice and Prisons Mr Bernard Makalo Khaketla, a politician and author; Minister of Works Mr Mohomani (Masimule) Lebotse, a civil engineer and former maintanance engineer at the National University of Lesotho; Minister of Education and Culture Mr Mohetse Mackenzie, a former education secretary of the Lesotho Evangelical Church School; Minister of Trade, Industry, and Tourism Mr Moletsane okoroane, politician and parliamentarian; and Minister of Labor and Manpower Development Colonel (Blythe) Kamohlanka Ntsui.

Also present at the ceremony were her majesty the queen, the commissioner of police, the director of the national security services, senior police and army officers, principal secretaries, and senior government officials.

His Majesty King Moshoeshe II said that the events of the past week have opened a new era in the history of Lesotho. His majesty was addressing the newly sworn in Council of Ministers and the Military Council of Lesotho at the Royal Palace in Maseru this afternoon. His majesty said the change of government, which was announced in a bloodless coup last Monday 20 January, was brought about as a view of restoring peace and national reconciliation among the Basotho people and to put an end to the political turmoil of the past 20 years.

His majesty said that the time had now come for the Basotho nation to define its national goals and stressed that it was his duty of every Mosotho to ensure the survival of Lesotho as an independent, sovereign, and nonaligned country and that the country should resist any attempts to reduce it to a subservent status.

His majesty said it was the country's national responsibility to erase political divisions within the establishment of a new constitution and also strive for a more accelerated economic development. He added that the social well-being of Basotho should be enhanced and the inequitable distribution of services and resources must be urgently addressed. His majesty said that Lesotho will continue to pursue an independent foreign policy and try to develop good-neighbor relations with all its neighbors on the basis of mutal respect and respect for each other's sovereignty and independence. His majesty said Lesotho remains committed to the strategy of SADCC, of economic cooperation for development in the region of southern Africa.

King, General Lekhanya Call for Reconciliation

MB281215 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II says that for the new government to achieve practical reconciliation, to which it has committed itself, it must ensure adequate distribution of resources and the restructuring of the country's economic system. Addressing members of the new Lesotho Military Council, the Council of Ministers, and principal secretaries at the Royal Palace in Maseru this morning, the king said open participation by the people in the management of their affiars must be encouraged and a clean break from the old system must soon be obvious. His majesty said that he advocates a policy of horizontal distribution of development in terms of which all Basotho will benefit. In this regard, he added, the lifestyle of government officials must change to reflect the new direction.

The chairman of the Lesotho Military Council, His Excellency Major General J.M. Lekhanya, told the same gathering that his government should leave no stoned unturned to achieve true reconcilation. He emphasized that red tape and other tedious outdated official procedures must be terminated to facilitate [words indistinct] and effiecient service to the nation. Maj Gen Lekhanya said it is believed that the abolishment of political activity in Lesotho will enable government officials to serve other Basotho without prejudice. He appealed to principal secretaries to explore measures which would speed up the coutnry's economic development, create labor-intensive job opportunities, and eliminate obstacles in providing services to the people.

Speaking on behalf of the civil servants, the government secretary, Mr Chaka Ntsane, expressed total allegiance to his majesty the king and dedicated service to the nation under the new government.

Military Council Reaffirms Curfew in Force

MB271149 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] The Military Council of Lesotho wishes to notify the public that the curfew hours from 1800 in the evening to 0500 in the morning are still in force and nobody is allowed to be roaming the streets between those times. This reminder has been made because it has come to the notice of the council that there are some people who contravene the curfew hours. The public is urged to respect the curfew hours and cooperate with the council in this matter.

Curfew Hours Relaxed

MB271810 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1600 GMT 27 Jan 85

[Text] The Lesotho Military Council has announced the reduction of curfew hours which was clamped on Maseru and other (?like) towns in Lesotho following the military takeover of the country last week. The Council has decided that the curfew hours will now stretch from 2200 in the evening to 0500 in the morning. The curfew hours have been reduced to speed up the obvious return of the country to normality and to facilitate the operation of the public sector activities which were beginning to suffer.

The Council has warned, however, that everyone must observe these new curfew strictly and any violaters will be brought to boot.

Government Proposes Giving 'Safe Passage' to Refugees

MB280650 Harare Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] The new Lesotho military government has proposed to continue giving assistance to South African refugees and allow them safe passage to other friendly countries. The Lesotho principal secretary for planning and economic affiars, Mr Moletsane Monyake, told ZIANA yesterday that although some of his country's policies would be changed, the South African refugee policy will remain unchanged.

Mr Monyake is leading his country's delegation to the SADCC conference which opened in Harare yesterday.

RSA Border Restrictions Lifted; Supplies Received

MB271209 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Customs officials from the southern districts of Qacha's Nek Quthing, Molahe's Hoek, and Mafeteng say that the border restrictions between Lesotho and South Africa in their respective areas have been lifted since Saturday. Essential supplies such as petrol, paraffin, and food are now flowing freely into the country and people are also crossing freely into the Republic to attend to their various businesses. Meanwhile, the office of the district coordinator in Mohale's Hoek has advised the public to use petrol with care, and also warned civil servants to use only the vehicles which have been given permits to fill petrol until further notice.

MOZAMBIQUE

Foreign Minister Leaves for SADCC Meeting

MB261101 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Joaquim Chissano, the minister of foreign affairs, left Maputo yesterday for Harare where he will take part in the annual SADCC meeting due to begin there on Monday. The Mozambican delegation includes Rui Baltazar, the minister of finance, and Alcantara Santos, minister of ports, railroads, and merchant navy. SADCC was created 5 years ago with the aim of ending the economic dependence of southern African countries on South Africa. It comprises Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Zambia, Swaziland, Tanzania, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Lesotho.

NAMIBIA

Police Break Up Meeting in Katutura; Detain People

SWAPO Official Among Detained

MB271230 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1212 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] About 60 people are said to have been detained after police broke up a meeting in Katutura township near Windhoek. The 58 [as heard] are being held in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act. Three people are reported to have been injured after police dispersed the crowd that gathered for a festival which was held to mark the UN year of peace.

Police say they arrested several people after political speeches were made. Among those arrested is SWAPO member Anton Lubowski. Police have continued to patrol the township, which is now reported to be calm.

Detainees Released on Bail

MB271403 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1402 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Windhoek, Jan 27, SAPA — All 58 detainees arrested by police in Katutura township yesterday were released on R100 bail each today, a spokesman for the group said in Windhoek.

The arrests were made at a meeting to celebrate the United Nations Year of Peace, but police earlier alleged the festival had turned into an illegal gathering.

The spokesman for the detainees said they were informed they would be charged in terms of the Riotous Assemblies Act.

SWAPO Denies Troops To Be Sent to Zaire

MB241146 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] SWAPO yesterday denied reports circulated by a certain Western press agency regarding an alleged (?transference) of its fighters to the Republic of Zaire. SWAPO described the report, which was initially carried by the South African radio on (?16) January, as a calculated disinformation maneuver mounted by Washington and Pretoria to distract the attention of world public opinion from the fact that the sinister linkage [preceding word in English] which connects the independence of Namibia to the presence of the Cuban Internationalists in Angola had created a prolonged impasse in relation to the independence of this territory, which is illegally occupied by South Africa.

In a press statement issued in Luanda, SWAPO points out that such a disinformation campaign is aimed at covering up the murders, imprisonments, detentions, tortures, and disappearance [words indistinct] of hundreds of Namibians.

It is a propaganda campaign luanched by the United States and South Africa to give the impression that the impasse over the independence of Namibia would be overcome with the new initiative of alleged transference of SWAPO fighters to Zaire, the statement concluded. It noted that SWAPO fighters continue and will firmly continue to be inside Namibia.

SOUTH AFRICA

'Super Council' Planned To Include Blacks

MB271113 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 26 Jan 86 p. 23

[By political correspondent Davie Breier]

[Text] Top official sources this week disclosed what they believe is South Africa's grand constitutional plan to include blacks in government. It will include a "super council" representing all races to vet draft bills, giving blacks a direct say in law-making for the first time.

The sources say that the new constitution, which could be unveiled this year, will aim to set up about 20 separate elected chambers to decide on their "own affairs".

Existing homelands and new black "city states" will have their own chambers to decide on their "own affairs". For example Soweto or the West Rand black townships could be given their own mini "parliament". Homeland chambers will be based on their existing assemblies.

Each elected chamber, including the present white, coloured and Indian chambers of Parliament, will in turn be represented on a single super council.

This will decide on whether to vet draft bills before they are passed on to elected bodies for approval. This council itself will not have the power to pass new laws.

This proposed council is designed to take over one of the present functions of the Cabinet which is to vet draft bills before they are presented to Parliament for approval.

It will give blacks a direct say in the passing of the country's laws, including the Budget.

The Cabinet will retain its power to run the country on an executive basis. It is also possible that blacks may be included in the Cabinet which now has one Indian and one coloured member.

The proposed super council could have a black majority although it will operate by consensus and not by simple majority.

Hard bargainng or "horse-trading" could take place behind closed doors in the legislative council where blacks could exact deals to improve their position. It is possible, for example, that they could agree to endorse a draft bill on condition certain political prisoners are released as a quid pro quo.

If the super council fails to reach consensus on any given bill, the matter will be referred to a newly-created constitution court which will have to reach a finding in terms of guidelines laid down in the new constitution.

This means that the President's Council will lose its powers to act as a referee in cases of dispute over a bill.

Each elected chamber representing the tricameral Parliament, black homelands and black city states, could nominate two or three members to the super council, giving it about 60 members.

The new constitution is still in the hands of the special Cabinet committee set up last year for the purpose.

This committee has consulted with unnamed black leaders whose identity has not been revealed by the Government. It is widely believed that these leaders do not extend far beyond the circle of homeland leaders and black councillors.

The Government has repeatedly called for more black leaders to come forward to negotiate, but with little success.

The aim of setting up separate chambers for ethnic homelands and for major urban townships, is to establish the Government's policy of fragmenting decisions so that each group decides on its "own affairs" without dominating each other.

The aim of setting up the super council to vet draft bills is to enable blacks to have a direct say in "general affairs" laws which affect all.

Many Government critics will say that this system entrenches apartheid by fragmenting power among 20 or more chambers on an ethnic basis.

But the Government hopes that by offering real power-sharing to blacks, it will attract more people into the system and away from black majoritarian politics.

President Botha will not be in a position to reveal the plan when opens Parliament this week, although he could hint at aspects of it.

As the plan is still technically in the negotiating stage, the Government is anxious not to reveal it prematurely for fear of appearing to prescribe to blacks.

Desmond Tutu Returns from Trip to U.S. 27 Jan

MB271214 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1213 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 27, SAPA — Bishop Desmond Tutu, Anglican bishop of Johannesburg, arrived at lunchtime today at Jan Smuts Airport on a flight from Zurich.

A large crowd of local and overseas newsmen, television cameramen, clergy and members of the public were there to meet him. It took him 30 minutes to emerge from customs and an additional 20 minutes to leave the air terminal as newsmen jostled with one another to get close to him.

The bishop was often pushed and his wife, who was behind him, shouted that he should be left alone.

Bishop Tutu announced that he would hold a press conference at St Benedict House at the Anglican Priory in Rosettenville at 3.30 this afternoon.

The crowd followed him, with some priests around him, as he struggled to reach a car waiting to take him home.

Police at the airport also assisted in controlling the crowd.

Holds Press Conference

MB271736 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1731 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 27, SAPA — The political situation in South Africa was such that violence could justifiably be met with violence; hence the violent actions of the ANC in its endeavour to overthrow the South Africa Government, according to Bishop Desmond Tutu, Anglican bishop of Johannesburg.

He said this at a press conference in Rosettenville, Johannesburg, shortly after his arrival from the United States this afternoon.

He said that while he did not subscribe to the ANC's methods of overthrowing South Africa's apartheid regime he did, however, agree with its principles.

He said because the South African Government had become violent in suppressing black aspirations, the ANC after many years of non-violent conceptional methods which bore no fruitful results, had circumstantially become violent.

Bishop Tutu said he had testified in the supreme court that he supported the pirnciples of the ANC.

By associating the South African political situation with violence he went on to say that he was merely analysing the situation as he saw it.

Chiding the U.S. Government for critisising the violent methods of the ANC Bishop Tutu said: "It is surprising that the United States Government should support UNITA in Angola but reject the ANC whereas both groups were committed to overthrowing lawful governments by violent means.

"If it is proper for UNITA to overthrow the Luanda government, why is it wrong for the ANC to overthrow the apartheid government by the same means," he asked.

He said categorically that he was against violence.

Referring to himself as a church leader he said the teachings of the church was that all violence was evil (whether it was by the ANC or the South African Government). Bishop Tutu continued: "I have said consistently that to avoid violence all political prisoners should be freed and banned people unbanned so that the governemnt can talk to authetic black leaders of the country.

"There was still a chance for South Africa to avoid a violent black and white confrontation if only both sides could start talking to each other about the political future of this country. Some people say apartheid is becoming better. You do not reform apartheid — you destroy it."

Bishop Tutu said at the pace at which things were moving in the South African political field, by the 20th century, blacks would still not have vote.

"Our people hate racism with every fibre of their being."

He was not a racist because his congregation consisted of all races.

About threats on his life, Bishop Tutu said he had been threatened many times but did not feel his life was in danger.

"I have told this government and its supporters many times that I am not afraid of them; they are not God.

"If I am liquidated it will not help anybody at all for I am not indispensable. They can arrest me if they like." He re-iterated that he would call for punitive sanctions against South Africa if apartheid was not dismantled by the end of March.

He had already met some overseas international leaders with whom he had discussed the issue.

"This will be a symbolic action on my part," the bishop added.

He said a greater part of the world community was aware of the South African Government's procrastination in creacting a just society.

"We are on the brink of a catastrophe. But we can be pulled back from it if the outside world can exert pressure on the South African Governemnt," Bishop Tutu concluded.

Catholic Archbishop Opposes Tutu Stand on ANC

MB240708 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] The president of the Southern African Catholic Bishops' Conference, Archbishop Dennis Hurley, says he will not align himself with the appeal by the bishop of Johannesburg, Right Reverend Desmond Tutu, for Western support of the ANC.

Interviewed by the SABC, Archbishop Hurley said church leaders did not normally speak out in favor of a particular political party, and in this case what Bishop Tutu was reported to have said required much explanation because of the ANC's policy of violence. He said that, presumably, Bishop Tutu saw the ANC as the major force in South Africa for more participatory society without apartheid.

Archbishop Hurley said, however, that he was not at all sure of what Bishop Tutu's present attitude was to the ANC's policy of violence or, for that matter, Bishop Tutu's reaction to certain forms of violence, sabotage, and indiscriminate killings through the use of explosive devices.

PFP Spokesman Says Tutu Should Aid Reform

MB240627 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1700 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Interview with Progressive Federal Party Education spokesman Howard van Rensburg by announcer Michael de Morgan — live]

[Text][De Morgan] Bishop Desmond Tutu's call for the Western nations' support for the ANC made during his whistlestop tour of the United States is a matter for concern not only for the government but also for the Progressive Federal Party [PFP]. With me in the studio is the PFP member Bryanston, the senior front bench member of the party, and the spokesman for education, Mr Howard van Rensburg. Mr Van Rensburg, what are your views on Bishop Tutu's statement about the ANC?

[Rensburg] Five points. South Africa is on the threshold of a (?series) of exciting and meaningful reforms. Secondly, Bishop Tutu is a man of undoubted talent and energy and I believe he should constructively participate to help to bring these reforms into effect. Thirdly, any person who calls for economic sanctions against South Africa is calling for a pernicious form of violence in that hundreds of thousands of South Africans of all races will suffer misery, hunger, and deprivation as a result of such economic sanctions. Fourthly, to call for assistance for the ANC is simply to call for assistance for an organization which is actively planning, promoting, and carrying out dastardly acts of indiscriminate terrorism which is causing the death of civilians of all races in our country. Fifthly, in my constituency I have many members of the Anglican Church and they are deeply distressed and humiliated by the claim that their church is bankrupt because of the withdrawal of white support. They feel that it is demeaning that one of their leaders should collect funds in a foreign country by denegrating his own country.

[De Morgan] Now Dr Alex Boraine, who is the chairman of the PFP Federal Council, has allegedly said that he would agree with the unbanning of the ANC in this country. Do you agree with that or is there a split in the PFP or this?

[Van Rensburg] I don't think there is a split in the PFP over this at all. I haven't seen his full statement. I gather that the gist of his statement was to caution the government not be provoked by Bishop Tutu into taking executive action against him which in making him a martyr may do far more harm than good.

Buthelezi Condemns Tutu Call for ANC Support

MB241501 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] The chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says the call by the Anglican bishop of Johannebsurg, Bishop Desmond Tutu, for the West to support the ANC is a recipe for violence.

Speaking at Jan Smuts Airport on his return from a visit abroad, Chief Buthelezi said there were other black organizations in South Africa and it was incomprehensible that Bishop Tutu should single out one of them as the authentic voice of blacks. He said this would fan the flames of strife between blacks and Bishop Tutu was aware that more peopel would die if one organization was foisted on South Africa.

Chief Buthelezi said ANC attempts to bring about a revolution in South Africa would not succeed. The reasons for this were that the organization did not have enough popular support, that the majority of blacks opposed violence, and that South Africa was far too strong militarily.

Thousands of Black Pupils Return to School

MB280735 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0727 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 28, SAPA — Thousands of black pupils returned to school in Soweto, Mamelodi and areas of the East and West Rand today, heeding the Soweto Parents Crisis Committees (SPCC) call to resume classes today and not on the Department of Education and Trainings return date, January 8.

In Soweto most primary schools had reasonable attendance rates, but a number of secondary and high schools had low attendances and scores of pupils milled around the premises.

At a higher primary school there were so few pupils that those attending started leaving shortly after 8am.

Classroom doors were also locked at a high school in the township and pupils congregated outside their classrooms.

Except for a few lower primary scholars, nearly all pupils were not in school uniform.

Members of the South African Defence Force patrolled the township, cruising along streets were schools were situated and on the main thoroughfares of the township. An SADF aircraft also carried out surveillance over the township.

The township was, however, calm and there seemed to be no sign of incidents.

In Munsieville near Krugersdorp, several pupils were briefly held by police as they were returning to school this morning.

According to eyewitnesses, the pupils preferred to walk from Munsieville township to Kagiso in observance of a bus boycott. Police arrested them and briefly held them.

It is believed that police later called a bus into which the pupils were bundled and escourted to Kagiso.

Armed members of the security forces patrolled the township and some were placed at school gates. The township was tense but quiet.

In Mamelodi, primary and secondary school pupils poured into school in their thousands. Except for a few vans parked at the local police station, no police were seen patrolling the streets. Most of the secondary pupils gathered in groups inside the school premises. Teachers said they had been told to start with lessons immediately and not to waste any time.

In Katlehong township, where high school attendance was minimal when school opened on January, thousands of pupils went to school today. A large number of these wore school uniform.

In Tembisa on the east Rand, primary school children were seen streaming back to class, but only a small number were seen going to the secondary schools.

Secondary school principals said it was difficult to estimate how many children had returned to school because registration was not yet complete.

The police and members of the South African Defence Force kept a low profile in Tembisa early today.

Members of the defence force in troop carriers and mounted on horses were seen congregating at the local police station on the alert for any unrest which might arise.

DET Spokesman Comments

MB281137 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1133 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 28, SAPA — A Department of Education and Training spokesman said in Pretoria today the overall picture regarding the return to school of pupils in the country was a "fairly positive one."

But "to obtain an accurate picture of the situation in the whole country, an analysis would take a number of days," he said.

The return to school in the Warmbaths area had been "exceptionally good," and in the Pretoria area "exceptionally good and quiet."

The Johannesburg area was "satisfactory," but an overall assessment would take "a long time" as there were "a few hundred schools" involved.

He said there had been isolated reports of unrest at a small number of schools in the Johannesburg area.

In the eastern Cape so far there had been a fairly good return to the classroom.

SPCC Urges No Security Forces at Schools

MB271614 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1459 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 27, SAPA — The authorities have been urged not to station security forces in and around schools as black pupils return to school tomorrow.

In telex messages to the state president, the deputy minister of education and training, and the deputy minister of law and order, the Soweto Parents' Crisis Committee [SPCC] said today the presence of the SADF at schools would only excerbate an already volatile situation.

"Out of experience, we know that any presence of the SADF at or around school premises invariable leads to tension, intimidation and a negative psychological makeup of the pupils," the organisation told the state president, Mr P.W. Botha.

Recalling 1976, the SPCC urged Mr Botha to "stop" the presence of the Defence Force at the schools from tomorrow and limit the "activities of any government department that might unleash those bitter memories."

"Our appeal is that, unless the principal at the school specifically requests, withdraw the army as reasonably distant from schools as possible," the SPCC telex to the deputy minister of law and order, Mr A. Vlok, said.

"Our experience as parents and that of our children is that SADF presence is intimidating, and inclined to create tensions that will accelarate the tension.

"We believe that no normal schooling can go on at gunpoit," the message said.

"This is a crucial matter affecting the education, maybe, the lives of our people," said a message to the deputy minister of education and training, Mr S. de Beer.

The SPCC expressed disappointment over the banning of a meeting in Soweto which "we hoped would bring to the children and the parents the need to return to school on January 28." The meeting was scheduled for yesterday.

PFP Spokesman Urges No Security Forces in Schools

MB271617 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1509 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 27, SAPA — The Progressive Federal Party [PFP] spokesman on black education, Mr Ken Andrew, today called on the security forces to stay away from black and coloured schools tomorrow.

His appeal came after a warning by Brig C.A. Swart, divisional commissioner of police for the western Cape, that police would act against any disruption.

Police, supported by other security forces, "would not hesitate to act in terms of emergency regulations against those who thought they could disrupt the schools and general public," Brig Swart said.

Mr Andrew appealed to the authorities to adopt a conciliatory attitude.

"I call on the security forces to stay away from black and coloured schools and to leave it to parent, teacher and student organisations to implement the decision to resume classes tomorrow."

Two Die in Clashes With Police in Kagiso

MB281314 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1313 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 28, SAPA — Two people — one a schoolgirl — died in clashes with police in Kagiso township near Krugersdorp yesterday.

The pupil was Franscina Legoete, 15, a junior certificate student at the St Peters Higher Primary School. The other victims was Mr Ferdinand Seremola.

Police have confirmed both deaths.

A spokesman at Leratong Hospital near Krugersdorp, said 13 pupils had been admitted to the hospital. Two more had been treated and discharged.

Maj M.J. Halgryn of the Krugersdorp police said police had been patrolling Kagiso when stones had been thrown at them by a group of pupils gathered in a schoolyard.

The police retaliated by firing rubber bullets and teargas and "some" pupils were injured.

The residents of the township continued to harass the police, by throwing stones at them, and in the evening Mr Seremola was killed by shotgun fire as he was throwing a petrol bomb at the police.

Mr Kifference Modise, a student priest, said he was in the schoolyard when police started firing teargas and rubber bullets at the pupils, who were "holding an orderly and lawful meeting to discuss that they should all return to school today."

Some pupils were injured as they tried to escape through open windows.

"I protested to the police for interfering with the pupils and one policeman calling me a kaffir, ordered me not to interfere with them or else he would arrest me," Mr Modise said.

He added that the pupils were put in police vans.

Parents, who had gathered at the scene, protested at the arrest of their children and police released the pupils and the injured were taken to hospital.

Franscina died on arrival.

Police Spokesman Comments

MB271712 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1711 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 27, SAPA — The official police statement on events alleged to have taken place at the St Peter's Catholic Church in Kagiso this afternoon said about 80 youths were dispersed with teargas after they threw stones at a police vehicle.

"During lunchtime at St Peter's Catholic Church there was a meeting. Police parked outside the premises. People came out and they started throwing stones. They were dispersed with teargas and two shots of birdshot were fired at about 80 stonethrowing youths," a spokesman for the police on the West Rand told SAPA early this evening.

SAPA was earlier told by Sister Bernard Ncube, recently detained, who witnessed the incident, that "teargas, gunshot and sjamboks" were used on about 5000 pupils who met at the church hall to encourage others to go back to school.

She said four children had been admitted to the Leratong Hospital and that one had subsequently died.

PFP Reacts to Viljoen Statement on Black Education

MB222031 Umtata Capital Radio in English
2000 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] The announcement of free stationery for African pupils has been welcomed by the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] with reservations. The PFP spokesman for African education Ken Andrews, says any improvement is welcome but he says marginal adjustments wouldn't end widespread dissatisfaction within an unequal and separate education system. Mr Andrews pointed out that of 1 billion rand devoted to education in the current financial year, 66 percent of it goes to white education. According to Mr Andrews, what South Africa needs is one equal and nonracial education department. The PFP reaction comes in the wake of an announcement by the minister of education and development that from the beginning of this year the government would be providing free basic stationery to African pupils attending department schools.

Rajbansi Says Students Making Petrol Bombs At School

MB241330 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1255 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 24, SAPA — Cabinet Minister Mr Amichand Rajbansi says he has "no evidence" to substantiate his allegation that puils at troubled Rylands High School in Athlone are making petrol bombs at the school.

However, he says information from pupils convinced him that firebombs were made at the school "during the height of the school's boycott."

He claimed this week that "quite a few" had been made.

Police liaison officer Captain Jan Calitz said police had received information that petrol bombs were being made at the school last week.

A search of the premises disclosed no sign of this but a number of "subversive" pamphlets were seized.

He said police had received "similar information" during the boycott of classes last year. No incidents of petrol-bombings at Rylands were reported last year.

Rylands pupils have denied Mr Rajbansi's allegations.

Mr Rajbansi, leader of the National People's Party, was reported in a Sunday newspaper as claiming there was "complete lawlessness" at Rylands and that pupils were making "petrol bombs and coffins."

In a statement, the Rylands Student Representative council said the accusations were made "for the sole purpose of justifying immoral and unethical actions against students" — a reference to an incident last week when police entered the school premises and compelled pupils to enter their classrooms. The denied making petrol bombs and said the only coffin made at the school was constructed about four months ago as a protest symbolising the death of apartheid.

DET Promises Aid to Black Pupils To Pass Exams

MB270801 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0758 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 27, SAPA — A great deal would be done to help black pupils start 1986 successfully, a spokesman for the Department of Education and Training (DET) said in Pretoria today.

Pupils return to classes tomorrow and the spokesman said their return would be accompanied by an extensive programme of help and revision so that they could pass examinations "not concluded in 1985."

Cape Town Policeman Injured by Mob 27 Jan

MB271339 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1335 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 27, SAPA — A Cape Town policeman was injured yesterday in an apparent clash with a mob when he went to investigate a gatheing.

The unidentified policeman, accompanied by another officer, fired a shot to disperse a mob of Bonteheuwel residents who had surrounded and stoned their vehicle.

He was hit in the face by a rock but was "not seriously" injured, Capt Jan Calitz, police liaison officer for the Western Cape, said today.

Nobody in the crowd was reported injured, he said.

Damage to the police vehicle is estimated at R200.

No arrests had been made by today.

Three Dead, Scores Homeless in Cape Town Violence

MB281006 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1005 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 28 SAPA — Three people are dead and scores of people are homeless after violence flared at KTC [expansion unknown] near Nyanga last night during which 51 shacks were burnt down.

Police said 50 shacks were set alight during the night and another about 8am today.

A man was found stabbed to death last night and the death toll rose to three today with the discovery of two more bodies.

Police were unable to say whether the incidents were connected.

Violence flared in KTC about 9.30pm when five shacks were set alight, but apprently nobody was injured, police said today. A spokesman said the cause of the violence was unknown.

Residents said some shacks were still burning and security forces were patrolling the area late this morning.

An hour after the first fire broke out, a police patrol found the body of an unidentified man who had been stabbed in the head. He was about 40.

Shortly after midnight 15 more shacks were set alight and stones were thrown at police.

A spokesman said: "Police took no action and there were no injuries."

Shortly before 1am, 10 more shacks were burnt and about 30 minutes later another 20 huts caught fire as the flames spread.

This morning, a police patrol found the body of a 34-year-old man who had been hit on the head with an axe. Later, the body of a 14-year-old youth was found. He had also been attacked with an axe.

A police spokesman said there was no evidence yet that two groups had clashed during the night. He said there were no signs of actual battles.

However, it was possible that factional differences could be a contributing factor.

The violence last night happened after the home of Mr Oliver Memani, a KTC squatter leader, was shot at yesterday morning.

Nobody was injured in the shotting and police are investigating a case of attempted murder.

A policeman was attacked in Langa yesterday afternoon.

Warrant Officer [WO] Forbes Harding was in Zone 20 to serve a summons when he was attacked by about 15 people with sjamboks, pangas, bottles, stones and knives.

Extra police arrived within minutes of his radio call for help and the assailants fled.

A police spokesman said WO Harding's vehicle was set alight. He was treated at Conradie Hospital but his condition is not serious.

351 Still Detained Under Emergency Regulations

MB240935 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0933 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 24, SAPA — A total of 351 people were still in detention under the emergency regulations, the SAP directorate of public relations said in its weekly release today.

Last Friday the figure was 341.

Police Report on 27 Jan Unrest Incidents Issued

AM Report

MB270630 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0728 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 27, SAPA — Following is SAP situation report on unrest to 8am:

"The following unrest related incidents were reported during last night:

"At Phahameng, near Bultfontein in the OFS [Orange Free State], the development board building, a beerhall, a private home, two private vehicles and a tractor were extensively damaged by arsonists.

"A number of private vehicles were also damaged by stonethrowers. Police dispersed these mobs with tear smoke, shotgun and piston fire.

"A youth was wounded and arrested, together with four other youths.

"At Jouberton, a black residential area near Klerksdorp, the development board offices were extensively damaged when they were petrol-bombed.

"At Mbekweni near Paarl, and Lamontville and Claremont near Durban, minor incidents of stonethrowing occurred."

End report

PM Report

MB271835 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1834 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 27, SAPA — The following is 7pm unrest situation report as issued by the public relations division SAP, Pretoria:

"Only minor incidents of unrest were reported during the day. Seven bodies were discovered by the SA police, but only one seems to be related to the unrest. The other six apparently died in the faction fight raging in Natal.

"The police in Molteno this morning discovered the charred body of a black female in a shallow grave in the black township. The police are investigating the death.

"Near Port Shepstone, the police discovered the bodies of six black men, who had apparently been burnt to death. The deaths seem to be linked to the present faction fight taking place in the Amahlongwa area.

"At Breyten in the eastern Transvaal, a councillor today fired shots at a group of blacks who were stoning his house. No reports of injuries were received.

"At Langa near Cape Town, a police vehicle was destroyed after being set alight by arsonists.

"On the West Rand, blacks, in three separate incidents, set fire to a municipal vehicle and two development board vehicles.

"At Soshanguve near Pretoria, a house was extensively damaged after petrol bombs were hurled at it by a group of blacks."

Ends report

Pondo-Zulu Fighting Death Toll Reaches 50

MB271152 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1100 27 Jan 86

[Text] A further eight people have been killed in tribal fights in the Umbumbulu area of the Natal south coast. Les Green reports:

[Green] The latest fighting in the strife-torn Umbumbulu area was triggered by the murder of a Zulu nurse, Sister (Niyembe) of (Magobeni) on Saturday night. With the latest killings, the death toll since Thursday in the faction fights between the Pondos and Zulus in the area has risen to 50. Sicne fighting started on Christmas Day, 113 people have died.

Hundreds of Pondos have fled from the area, many of them returning to Transkei. South African Transport Service [SATS] provided extra buses on Friday, Saturday, and again this morning, while the Red Cross acceded to requests by Pondos to provide a further four buses. In addition, the Red Cross has fed and cared for more than 250 people at two refugee centers since Thursday.

An uneasy calm prevails in the area today. On trains to and from the area, specially trained railways police staff are acting as a security force, and the SATS are also assisting civil defense by supplying temporary accomodation.

Pondo-Zulu Faction Fighting Spreads to Magabheni

MB271925 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1911 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Durban, Jan 27, SAPA — A nursing sister was stabbed to death and several houses were burned down or stoned as Pondo-Zulu faction fighting spread to the south coast township of Magabheni near Umomaas today.

Five people were killed at Amahlongwa in the Umkomaas district at the weekend and police said two more bodies were found today.

The number who have died in faction fighting since December last year has now reached 113.

Animosity between the two factions has been simmering in Magabheni township since January 16 when Mr Khonde Mthethwa, was allegedly thrown out of the window of a moving train by Pondos. He died instantly.

Following this incident local youths ordered the Pondos to leave the township.

The matter came to a head on Saturday after the funeral of Mr Mthethwa when armed youths attacked houses believed to belong to Pondos.

They attacked Sister Maggie Mnembe's house, stabbing her to death and seriously injuring her young child. Her husband managed to escape uninjured. Dister Mnembe has worked for G.J. Crookes Hospital at Scottburgh.

Several houses were burned down or stoned. The burning down of houses continued until early today.

Petrol bombs were thrown at the home of local councillor, Mr Colbert Mncwango. The bombs did not explode and no damage was done.

Police maintained a strong presence in the township today.

Evidence of Naude Giving Money to ANC Rejected

MB241704 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1703 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Delmas, Jan 24, SAPA — The Delmas treason trial took a new turn today when the judge rejected evidence by "Mr X," a former member of the ANC, who yesterday told the court that Dr Beyers Naude, the general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, had given him money last year to carry out work for the ANC.

Mr George Bizos, SC [Senior Cunci] for the defence, objected to this part of Mr X's evidence on the grounds it had no direct bearing on the innocence or guilt of the accused — 22 members of the United Democratic Front [UDF].

"I would like to remind your lordship that these 22 accused have been in jail for 18 months and that this trial is set to go on for some time. There comes a time when indulgence in a peripheral matter should not be granted," he said.

Mr Justice K. von Dijkhorst ruled the evidence inadmissible but said the state could amend its indictment to include allegations that Dr Naude gave financial assistance to a member of the ANC and that Mr Samson Ndou, an official of the UDF, referred Mr X to Dr Naude.

Mr X, who may not be identified, today told the court what he claimed to know of the ANC's master strategy — known as "the M plan" — to overthrow the South African Government. He told the court: "According to the ANC's "M Plan" there are five groups of people in South Africa: youths, students, workers, (township) residents and women.

To get to the first stage of the "M Plan", also known as the National Democratic Revolution (NDR), all these groups must come together to overthrow the governemnt.

"After the NDR, there follows a period of national reconstruction, followed by a transition stage and then a stage of working away from capitalism towards socialism.

"During these stages there are many barriers to be broken down and certain laws changed. Small enterprises are kept by the people but transport, defence and the media are controlled by the state," said Mr X.

He said the Freedom Charter was a working document which played a role in the ANC's M Plan. The leaders of the ANC used it to guide them, he said.

According to Mr X, the ANC was also dissatified with the education system in South Africa.

"They believed it made the people aspire to become capitalists. Women did not get equal rights in the capitalist system and workers did not realise they were actually the leaders of the struggle. This is why the ANC sends commissars into the country to guide the people politically," he said.

The evidence of Mr X is being led by the state of the trial of the 22 men accused of treason, in an attempt to prove a conspiracy existed between the ANC and the UDF to overthrow the government.

Lebowa Head Urges Cooperation Between Entrepreneurs

MB270601 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] The chief minister of Lebowa, Dr Cedric Phatudi, says cooperation between black and white entrepreneurs will defuse tension between the various population groups in South Africa.

Speaking at the opening of a branch of the Africa Bank at Pietersburg, Dr Phatudi said black entrepreneurs should not be seen as a threat but as partners in a struggle to ensure better cooperation and peaceful coexistence.

Press Examines Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report] **Faction Fighting at Mayisa Funeral** Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES* in English on 26 January reports on page 1 of its EXTRA section that: "A battle broke out between two faction groups while mourners were trapped inside a school hall" at the funeral of murdered Leandra Chief Ampie Mayisa. "Members of the vigilantes, armed with pangas, bush knives and spades, held mourners hostage, threatening revenge on Mayisa's death by disrupting the service. Rev Simeon Nkoane, who conducted the funeral, approached the police commander for protection," Sydney Moses writes, and "the police said they already knew the Vigilantes had formed a roadblock to stop the procession to the graveyard and promised protection." A youth who was hacked to death at the funeral was claimed to be a member of the Vigilantes.

Policeman Dies After Home Attacked

Mpho Kobue reports on page 3 of the same section that a black Mamelodi police sergeant has died from injuries received when his house was attacked with hand grenades on 23 January. Police are investigating the attack, which is the second in three months on police houses in Mamelodi.

Conciliation Meetings Planned

A report on page 2 of the *TIMES* main section says the Foundation for International Conciliation, a Swiss-based organization, has arranged a series of meetings beginning next month and involving "people and organisations from across the political spectrum." The foundation began meeting with "key people" in South Africa last year. "Its purpose was to explore whether a process of agreement-building was possible at this stage in the South African conflict." The report says: "The foundation, almost obsessively discreet, will not disclose the names of participants in the forthcoming talks. However, the *SUNDAY TIMES* has established that discussions have been held at very senior levels in the Government, and with eminent figures from the far right to the radical left." Asked whether banned organizations would participate, a spokesman for the foundation said, " 'We are aiming for as wide a participation as possible to be allowed and encouraged.' "

Coloreds Want Own Township

Allan Soule reports on page 12 that the Colored community of the small border town of Cathcart is talking about moving en masse because they have no township of their own and have to live in the among the town's 5,700 blacks. "The town's 259 Coloureds say they have been press-ganged into supporting a consumer boycott they want no part of" by militant black youths. The town clerk said the white council town has been trying to have a Colored township established since 1965, with little or no response from the government. " 'Cathcart is a small town and we cannot afford to lose the Coloured community which comprises a major part of our skilled labour force,' " he said.

Tutu Cannot Escape Implications of His Words

In an editorial on page 18, the *SUNDAY TIMES* comments on Bishop Desmond Tutu's "American odyssey" and says: "He stubbornly refuses to acknowledge that there have been any meaningful steps toward reform in his country. Thus the suspicion grows that even if the South African Government was to announce one man one vote in a unitary state tomorrow, the bishop would respond: 'Too little, too late.' " "If ever we pass melt-down point, violence — ideological, religious, ethnic or class — will consume this country in a fire that no man will quench. If ever there was a need for a witness to peace it is now. Where is Tutu?"

TIMES on Botha Speech

A second editorial on the same page says: "When President P.W. Botha speaks on Friday he needs to pull together the strings of 1985 — all the reformist deeds either performed or promised, but so calamitously lost in bungled public relations — and to sketch, clearly, his vision of the way ahead. Most of all: This must be the Year of Implementation."

Country Anxious for Reform

Martie Meiring comments on the same page that there are "clear signs that the public does not like dangling in the air waiting for a constitution to break out." The mood is now "in favour of a forceful surge into the future," and "the country overwhelmingly wants to adapt. Why else is there such an urgency to know exactly how minorities can be protected, or how, exactly, the Government can obtain a mandate to introduce a new constitution?"

FCI Charter 'First Step'

Professor Lawrence Schlemmer comments on page 18 that the "Business Charter and Action Programme" published by the Federated Chamber of Industries, proposes that the "private sector provide a 'rallying point' for initiatives to transform the very basis of South African society." The obvious question, Schlemmer says, is whether or not the goals of the charter are "achievable by the private sector" and "clearly, the Charter is but a first step in a process." One problem is that many of the issues are "hard power concerns" which cannot be solved by discussions. "Political tasks more often than not require political methods, and one wonders whether or not the business community, since it appears to be serious about political reform, should not mobilise a multiracial political constituency to pursue these ends."

'Constructive Confrontation' Policy Scorned

Ken Owen comments on page 19 that Chester Crocker and the policy of constructive engagement have been pronounced to have failed, despite numerous reforms and improvements in South African affairs over the last five years, and two writers in *FOREIGN AFFAIRS* periodical, Sanford Ungar and Peter Vale, who lack Crocker's "sublety and sophistication," but have the virtue of "knowing what they belive," have put forth a new American policy: "constructive confrontation." This policy calls for stronger condemnation of RSA, more support for the United Democratic Front and the Black Sash, termination of RSA landing rights in the Uniteds, the expulsion of RSA military attaches, and a stop to the flow of technology, among others. Owen warns: "Do not be deceived. The fact that 'Foreign Policy' has printed this latest paste-pot collection of random notions is a sign of things to come: unless George Bush wins the presidency, constructive engagement is to be buried, Crocker will be permitted to resume useful life in an academy where first-class minds are appreciated, and the smug, pettifogging interventions of the Carter era will recur. And not a bad thing, if it serves to put more distance between us and the United States."

SAA Losses Rising

Ciaran Ryan reports on page 1 of the *BUSINESS TIMES* section that "Falling passenger loads and soaring fuel and interest costs resulted in South African Airways losing R50 million in the nine months to December." Ryan says fuel now accounts for 40 percent of total costs compared to 10 percent 5 years ago and notes that "international passenger volume between April and November last year dropped 10.5 percent on the comparable time in 1984." Among measures taken by the company are the leasing of two Boeing 737's and two Boeing 747's and the sale of an Airbus to reduce unused capacity; the attempt to sell the domestic fleet of 18 737's; slashing of the number of flights, the reduction in staff and the introduction of discount fares on domestic and international routes.

Sport Tax Allowance Could Fail

RYAN reports on page 3 that opposition is mounting to the Government's promise of tax favors to sponsors of the Australian cricket tour and the Government "may be forced to bulldoze the measure through by using its majority in the President's Council." Progressive Federal Party (PFP) chief whip Brian Bamford, said if the "issue becomes racial in nature, as it appears to have done, there is a chance that one or other of the coloured or Indian houses will block it." Brian Goodall of the PFP said he was surprised at the strength of opposition to the tax allowance. " 'Under the old constitution the National Party may have been able to translate a promise like this into law without first consulting Parliament. Under the new constitution, taxation is considered a general affair and therefore has to be approved by the white, colored and Indian houses.' "

Benefits of Economy Come Slowly

Alec Hogg reports on page 5 that although there is a good chance that economic conditions in RSA will improve this year, the "time lag between an improvement in company profits and the passing on of this benefit to employees through salary increases" will mean the "small man" is likely to benefit only late in the year. It will be a difficult year for household budgets, he says, and "the spending backlog on social commitments like black education and housing will ensure that the Government's demands on the small man's revenue will remain high." The white man's "excessive standards of housing and spending on motor vehicles" will be two areas of change.

Mayisa Backer Missing

Jon Qwelane reports on page 1 of *THE SUNDAY STAR* in English on 26 January that "mobs of vigilantes attacked mourners" returning from the funeral of Chief Ampie Mayisa and that by late afternoon "hundreds of children had fled their homes." Abel Nkabinde, "righ-hand man" of Mayisa, went missing after the funeral and rumor has it he has been abducted. Police ordered all local and foreign cameramen out of the area.

Township 'Housebreaking'

Qwelane also reports on page 1 on the latest form of "housebreaking" in the townships, which consists of the dismantling and stealing of buildings. A power house and a church were the first to go, leaving only their concrete floors, he says, and "three more buildings are at varying stages of 'disappearance' from the Soweto townships of Phiri and Mapetla."

Police Recruit Children for Protest

Mike Cohen reports on page 2 that "A group of young Kagiso township schoolchildren have complained that they were driven around in police armoured vehicles and recruited to join in an anti-Desmond Tutu demonstration on his arrival at Jan Smuts Airport today. The children were among a delegation which presented their grievances to their local township church."

Businessman Refused To Back FCI

Frans Esterhuyse reports on page 6 that Dr Andreas Wassenaar, "one of the giants of Afrikaaner business, has warned in an interview that the inflation rate could get out of control. He also disclosed that "he had refused to sign the new 'action plan' of the FCI for faster reform — and suggested that 'not too much pressure' should be put on President P.W. Botha to speed up reform." Wassenaar also said he felt the unrest in South Africa was "initially motivated by economic rather than political factors."

Tandem Tax 'Too Revolutionary'

A tandem tax system whereby all businesses and individuals would pay the same universal tax and an additional spending tax "was too revolutionary and too fraught with imponderables to attract serious official attention at this stage." *THE STAR* report on page 7. This view by tax experts was echoed by members of the Margo Commission, which is currently stuyding tax reform, it says.

AZAPO Criticizes Tutu

An Azanian People's Organization (AZAPO) spokesman has said that by openly siding with the ANC in his speeches in America, Bishop Tutu has "antagonised AZAPO and finally destroyed his ability to act as a mediatory in the chronic violence by blacks on blacks in the townships." Tutu's call for Western governments to support the ANC would "indirectly fan the flames of violence between AZAPO and the UDF which inclines to the ANC," the spokesman said. The spokesman said "some black leadership seemed to be unaware of the degree of violence between the UDF and AZAPO — or else was deleiberately encouraging it."

'Morally Bankrupt' U.S. Aid

Qwelane comments in the "Just Jon" column on page 19 "Whether South Africa admits it or not, the fact is that the economic blockade it imposed on Lesotho — for economic blockade it was, never mind official protestations to the contrary — accelerated events and ended in power changing hands." Pretoria hopes that by "thoroughly destabilising the subcontinent the spotlight will shift from its internal policies." He adds: "And the morally bankrupt Americans — they back Pretoria to the hilt in its designs while at the same time 'assisting' blacks who suffer as a result with 'education aid' and meaningless platitudes — are no less guilty in the unfolding tragedy. And when the day of reckoning comes, blacks will not forget — which will determine whether they will forgive."

SUNDAY STAR on Botha Speech

In an editorial on page 22, *THE SUNDAY STAR* says President Botha has promised equal citizenship in a unitary state, no more race discrimination, a review of the pass laws, and ending the state of emergency and political detentions as soon as possible. But as Parliament opens "it won't be enough just to repeat those promises. There must be clear specifics — an outline of legislation; timetables; directions and details; deeds and not mere words." Beyond reassuring the foreign bankers and staving off sanctions, "What the President says must instill some real confidence in South Africans — whether desperate black radicals or demoralised, fearful whites — that the stage is being set for negotiating a more equitable future together."

Column on Political Initiative

David Breier comments on page 22 that President Botha can either prove or disprove the ANC claim that the RSA government "is politically bankrupt and has lost the initiative," when he addresses Parliament Friday. The question is "whether Mr Botha's reform package will appear to the world as one which shows the Government is in the driving seat and is politically solvent, or whether it is floundering around in reaction to events as the ANC says." Individual politicians will interpret Rubicon 2 however it suits them, he says, "but the best answer will probably come from the reaction of the rand. And from the decision by the international credit banks next month on whether to reschedule the country's foreign debt."

PFP Wary of 'New Plan'

David Breier reports on page 23 that Colin Eglin of the PFP has said the government's alleged new plan to include blacks in the constitution "would never be accepted because it would not be seen to be the result of negotiations." The plan, which supposedly includes 20 or more " 'own affairs' " legislatures, and a " 'super council' " composes of blacks, whites and Coloreds, "is said to be in the process of being worked out behind closed doors in a special Cabinet committee with unnamed black leaders."

PFP Feeling Regional Strains

Breier reports in another article that the PFP is developing a "three-way crack" and the "powerful leadership" of Dr Frederik van Zyl Slabbert was largely responsible for holding the party together. Breier cites the three "regional personalities" of the PFP: the Cape, "which regards some kind of alliance with the banned ANC in a favourable light," and opposes any contact with Inkatha; Natal, "which favours Inkatha and is wary of the links with the UDF or the ANC"; and Transvaal, "which tends to be pragmatic and follows big business." One issue which could split the PFP, Breier says, "is the question of whether to stand for elections in the coloured and Indian houses of Parliament. The party leadership is believed to be opposed to such a move at this stage."

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Says Citizens Victims of RSA Destabilization

MB261058 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] The president, Dr Kaunda, has reiterated his concern at the absence of peace in the southern African region. Dr Kaunda said as citizens of southern Africa, Zambians were victims of racist South Africa's persistent destabilization tactics against her neighboring countries. The president made the remarks at State House this morning before he held official talks with Former U.S. President Jim Carter and his entourage, who are in the country to lay groundwork for a joint action (?peace) programs. The president said Zambians are the real prisoners of [words indistinct] economy. He told his guests, whom he described as heroes of the struggle for peace, that Zambians were enjoying peace because they had built their nation on the principles of love, trust, social justice, and fair play. Mr Carter, who arrived from Tanzania yesterday, is expected to leave this afternoon for Ghana before proceeding to Sudan.

ZIMBABWE

Justice Minister: State of Emergency To Be Lifted

MB270720 Harare Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] The Minister of Justice, Legal, and Parliamentary affairs Comrade Eddison, says the government has already taken steps for the eventual removal of the state of emergency. Comrade Zvobgo said the presidential powers temporary measures bill passed in the House of Assembly last week is one of the steps being taken in anticipation of the lifting of the state of emergency. Parliament extended the state of emergency for another 6 months last week.

On the matrimonial causes act, Comrade Zvobgo said the act does not promote divorce, adding that it also does not deal with the role and issues which remain a private arrangement.

Security State Minister Returns From FRG, France

MB261206 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] The minister of state responsible for security, Comrade Emmerson Munangagwa, is back in Harare after an overseas trip, during which he held talks with his counterparts in France and FRG. Comrade Munangagwa told ZIMBABWE INTER-AFRICAN NEWS AGENCY [ZIANA] on arrival this morning that the visit had been at the invitation of his counterparts in those countries.

While in Paris, the minister said recent South African threats to invade Zimbabwe showed the Botha regime's contempt for the two-thirds of mankind as represented by the Nonaligned Movement. Comrade Munangagwa noted that the threat came at a time when Zimbabwe is about to assume the leadership of the movement.

ANC Accuses RSA of Compromising Lesotho Freedom

MB280629 Harare Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 28 Jan 86

[Text] The ANC of South Africa has accused the Botha regime of making desperate efforts to compromise the independence of Lesotho and transforming that country into a (?pliant) state. The ANC statement issued in Harare yesterday said the Pretoria regime is pressurising Lesotho to expel all South African refugees and students in violation of international conventions to which Lesotho is a signatory.

The statement said while other countries may be obliged to receive any South African refugees expelled from Lesotho, the ANC expects that the Lesotho Government will continue to assert in practice its right and duty to receive people fleeing from the brutality of the Pretoria regime.